

# **ANNUAL REPORT ON FY 2014 DATA**



**Interagency Working Group  
on U.S. Government-Sponsored  
International Exchanges and Training**

---

# CONTENTS

<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	iv
<b>Overview</b> .....	1
IAWG Mandate .....	1
Reporting on International Exchanges and Training .....	2
Summary of FY 2014 Inventory of Programs .....	3
Meeting of U.S. Foreign Policy Goals and Objectives .....	7
<b>FY 2014 Inventory of Programs</b> .....	10
Architectural and Transportation Compliance Board (Access Board) .....	13
Broadcasting Board of Governors .....	15
Court Services and Offenders Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia .....	17
Department of Agriculture .....	19
Department of Commerce .....	25
Department of Defense .....	44
Department of Education .....	56
Department of Energy .....	62
Department of Health and Human Services .....	74
Department of Homeland Security .....	78
Department of the Interior .....	85
Department of Justice .....	91
Department of Labor .....	100
Department of State .....	103
Department of Transportation .....	120
Department of the Treasury .....	126

---

Department of Veterans Affairs .....	129
Environmental Protection Agency .....	131
Federal Communications Commission .....	133
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	135
Federal Election Commission.....	138
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission .....	140
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service .....	142
Federal Trade Commission .....	144
Inter-American Foundation Foundation .....	146
Marine Mammal Commission.....	148
Merit Systems Protection Board.....	150
Millennium Challenge Corporation .....	152
National Archives and Records Administration.....	154
National Endowment for the Humanities .....	156
National Science Foundation .....	161
National Transportation Safety Board .....	169
Nuclear Regulatory Commission .....	171
Office of Government Ethics .....	175
Open World Leadership Center.....	177
Peace Corps .....	179
Small Business Administration .....	181
Social Security Administration.....	183
United States Agency for International Development .....	185
United States Commission on Civil Rights .....	194
United State Government Accountability Office.....	196
United States Postal Service.....	199
Vietnam Education Foundation .....	201
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars .....	207
<b>FY 2014 Data - Duplication Assessment .....</b>	<b>209</b>
Cultural Programs .....	209
International Visitor Programs .....	210
Scientific/Technological Programs .....	210
Academic/Educational Programs .....	210
Professional Exchanges and Training Programs.....	211

---

<b>Appendix A: Mandate: IAWG Mandate - Section 112(G) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256), As Amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(G))</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Appendix B: Overview of Methodology on Data Collection</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Appendix C: U.S. Government Organizations Sponsoring and Reporting International Exchanges and Training Programs</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Appendix D: Non-U.S. Government Program Sponsors</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Appendix E: Participants by Country</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Appendix F: Glossary</b>	<b>239</b>

---

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) would like to extend a special thanks to the following individuals throughout the federal government who provided invaluable assistance throughout the year. Their willingness to participate in the fiscal year data gathering activities, answer our queries, review and refine our prose, and provide data or other information as requested, even on short notice, speaks volumes about their commitment to and support for the IAWG mandates. We greatly appreciate their responsiveness and professionalism. Clearly, we could not have produced this report without them. Also, special recognition goes out to the many Foreign Service Officers and Foreign Service Nationals of the Department of State who spent time tracking down information overseas.

### **Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)**

Peggy Greenwell  
Gretchen Jacobs  
Earlene Sesker

### **Broadcasting Board of Governors**

Stephen McGinley  
Joan Mower  
Gustavo Win

### **Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia**

Yolanda Bethea  
Cedric Hendricks  
William Miles

### **Department of Agriculture**

Jeannine Aversa, BEA  
Jamilah Cassagnol  
Brenda Dean, Forest Service  
Rima Eid, Forest Service  
Amy Freitas, FAS  
Ericka Jones, FAS  
Katie Kane, BEA  
Gianna Marrone, BEA  
Avis Watts-Massenburn, FAS

Corey Pickelsimer, FAS  
James Plante, BEA

### **Department of Commerce**

Sana Akili, CLDP  
Dan Beardsley, NWS  
Colin Becker, NOAA  
Juliana P. Blackwell, NOAA  
Patricia Boulanger, NIST  
Tatiana Bowie, NOAA  
Kate Clarke, NOAA  
Thomas Dail, BEA  
Lisa Desfosse, NOAA  
Dan Foster, NOAA  
Joy Foster, NIST  
Steven Gardner, CLDP  
Pat Harris, NIST  
Vernita D. Harris, NTIA  
John Henderschedt, NOAA  
Scott Lundgren, NOAA  
Eric Madsen, NOAA  
John Mitchell, NOAA  
Jeffrey Newman, BEA  
William Peterson, NOAA  
Arona Pistiner, CENSUS  
Jean Pierre Ple, NOAA  
Erik Puskar, NIST  
Anggie Reilly, USPTO  
Chris Rogers, NOAA  
James Rosenberg, NOAA  
Claire Saundry, NIST  
Mitali Sen, CENSUS  
Brent Smith, NOAA  
Velica Steadman, CENSUS

John Stein, NOAA  
Vera Trainer, NOAA  
Chimi Tran-Luu, CLDP

### **Department of Defense**

Samuel D. Eisen, NSEP  
Ed McDermott, NSEP  
Alison Patz, NSEP  
Thomas Smeder, DSCA  
Kathy Tron

### **Department of Education**

Cheryl Gibbs  
Pamela Maimer  
Sambia Shivers-Barclay  
Sara Starke  
Lenore Yaffee-Garcia

### **Department of Energy**

Isaf Al-Nabulsi  
Christina Carpenter  
Corey Cohn, SC  
Patricia Dehmer, OS  
Loy Hayes, EIA  
Sara Gamagd  
Robyn Hebron, EE  
Debra Hunter, MA  
Elizabeth Loratto, FE  
Lorraine Moxley  
Terry Perry, IM  
Stephanie Sparks, OS  
Andrew Wallo, III

---

Patricia Worthington  
Shirley Veney, EIA  
Jeanette Yarrington, AU  
Simone Zaarour, EE

**Department of Health and Human Services**

Christine Jolly, CDC  
Karena Cooper, FDA  
Julia McGinn Rodriguez, FDA  
Chanta Wingfield, CDC

**Department of Homeland Security**

Stephanie Ataman, USCG  
Janell A. Baylor, ICE  
Theodore C. Lopez, ICE  
Michael Moss, USCG  
Ki Pak, CBP  
Kristol Tinsley, CBP

**Department of the Interior**

Linda Bennett, NPS  
April Brooks, NPS  
Matthew Duchesna, USBR  
Freeha Jung, USGC  
David Krewson, NPS  
Angela Medina, USBR  
Michele Redner, USGS  
Annette Vigil, USBR  
Nancy Ziegler, USGS

**Department of Justice**

James R. Gregorius, DEA  
Edward Hand, Antitrust  
Edward Hocter, Antitrust  
George Huber, OPDAT  
Richard Miller, CD  
Troy Morgan, FBI  
Erik Peterson, OPDAT  
Randi Pierre-Canal, CD  
James R. Price, DEA  
Chuck Rosenberg, DEA  
Taylor, Thomas, Antitrust  
Gheorghe, Talos, FBI  
Nicole Whitaker, CD

**Department of Labor**

Mark Dumas, BLS  
Sue Hahn, ILAB  
Steve Marler, ILAB  
Kimberly Powell, ILAB  
Lajuan Woodson, BLS

**Department of State**

Pendleton Agnew, NEA  
Estelle Baird, IIP  
Michael Carter, ECA  
Marianne Craven, ECA  
Patricia Ehrnman, AF  
Tim Elliott, DS  
Amy Forest, ECA `Q1  
Mia Gregory, EAP  
Christopher James, DS  
Steven Mackey, EU&EA  
Chris Miner, ECA  
Brian Morales, INL  
Dorothy Mora, ECA  
Chris Murguia, PM  
Tracy Nelson, IIP  
Vennie Psaros, PM  
Michele E. Proctor, WHA  
Terri Rookard, AF  
Dominic Sabruno, DS  
Maria Skirk, INL  
Leigh Sours, ECA  
Richard Taylor, IIP  
Sadie Thimsen, INL

**Department of Transportation**

Steven Beningo, BTS  
Joseph Budras, FHA  
George Bouza, FHA  
Barbara Barr, FRA  
Shannon Chelf, FMCSA  
James Hersh, FAA  
Sean Jahanmir, BTS  
LaToya Ricks, FMCSA  
James Smid, FMCSA  
Michael Sprung, BTS  
Matthew Medwid, FAA

**Department of the Treasury**

Maria Arevalo Cumbie, OCC  
Leon DeBolt, IRS  
Sara Hernandez, OCC  
Marie Kemp, IRS  
Webster D. Ross, Jr., IRS  
Teresa Rutledge, OCC

**Department of Veterans Affairs**

Valerie Gallegos-Botz  
Cynthia Harris  
Jeffrey Jewell

**Environmental Protection Agency**

Will Harnisch

**Federal Communications Commission**

Robert Somers  
Janice Shields

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**

Andrew Scott  
Shilpa Shah

**Federal Election Commission**

Katherine Carothers  
Liz Kurland  
Amy Pike

**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

Miriam Clayton  
Sarah McKinley  
Sandra Waldstein

**Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service**

Allison Beck  
Lu-Ann Glaser

**Federal Trade Commission**

Russell Damtoft  
Priscilla Jamison

**Inter-American Foundation**

Edith Bermudez  
Manny Nunez  
Priscila Silva

**Marine Mammal Commission**

Darel Jordan  
Cathy Shetha

**Merit Systems Protection Board**

Felicia Harris-McCray  
James Reed  
James Tsugawa

**Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Sixto Aquino  
Tristan Lewis  
Emily Travis

---

**National Archives and  
Records Administration**

Donna Garland  
Patrice Murray

**National Endowment for the  
Humanities**

Tricia Brooks  
Jason Rhody  
Michael Shirley  
Jennifer Untalan  
Russ Wyland

**National Science Foundation**

Cliff Gabriel  
Rebecca L. Keiser

**National Transportation Safety  
Board**

Towanna Price  
Gail Robertson

**Nuclear Regulatory  
Commission**

Linda Mitchell  
Janice Owens

**Office of Government Ethics**

Jennifer Matis  
Wendy Pond

**Office of Management and  
Budget**

Bryant Jones

**Open World Leadership  
Center**

Vera DeBuchananne

**Peace Corps**

Joe Hepp  
Kelci Ibrahim

**Small Business  
Administration**

Tanya Smith

**Social Security Administration**

Anne F. Zwagil

**United States Agency for  
International Development**

Gary Bittner  
Jeffrey Shahan  
Linda Walker

**United States Commission on  
Civil Rights**

Angela French-Bell

**United States Government  
Accountability Office**

Paul D. Miller  
Mary Mohiyuddin  
Pam Morgan

**United States Postal Service**

Modi Delgado  
Sandi Schaedle

**Vietnam Education  
Foundation**

Sandy Hoa Dang  
Sandarshi Gunawardena

**Woodrow Wilson International  
Center for Scholars**

Krishna Aniel  
Arlyn Charles  
Robert Litwak

---

## OVERVIEW

This Annual Report by the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) presents the data, findings and analysis on FY 2014 data and information submitted by reporting federal departments and independent agencies on their respective international exchange and training activities in response to the IAWG annual data call. This report marks the eighteenth year for which the IAWG has compiled this data as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

## IAWG MANDATE

The goal of the IAWG is to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all international exchange and training activities sponsored by the U.S. Government (USG). The IAWG staff is housed within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) at the U.S. Department of State. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Established in 1997, the IAWG was originally tasked to conduct a range of mandated activities, some of which were of limited duration and have long since been completed, and others which continue as annual requirements.<sup>1</sup> Current IAWG activities include:

- Collecting, analyzing, and reporting data, on an annual basis, provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchange and training programs.
- Promoting greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs through the maintenance of a clearinghouse website (<https://iawg.gov>) for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.
- Identifying administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs and how each such program promotes United States foreign policy, and reporting thereon.

---

<sup>1</sup> The IAWG was created by Executive Order 13055 in July 1997. In 1998, the IAWG's mandate was codified in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f) and (g)).



---

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address its mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad and diverse membership. Federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs all share the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, build relationships and networks, and foster mutual understanding. However, these programs are as varied as the USG organizations that sponsor them and each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mission and goals of the sponsoring organization. Programs cover topics in a myriad of fields and disciplines and target populations in nearly every country of the world, including citizens of the United States.

## **REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING**

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. §2460(f)), requires the IAWG to report annually on all federally sponsored international exchange and training programs. USG-sponsored international exchange and training programs are defined as:

- Activities that involve the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, development of skills, and fostering of mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with U.S. Government funds.
- Activities occurring in-country or in a third country while under the USG's auspices.
- Exchange or training programs in which participants share information or develop skills by using distance learning programs or other technology-driven methodologies such as teleconferences, videoconferences, and/or the Internet.
- Programs that use USG assistance only for coordination can also be considered USG-sponsored.

This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address foreign policy goals using a variety of approaches and methodologies. The majority of U.S. federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works with these federal organizations to capture the depth and breadth of USG-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and to identify the role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic goals and objectives.

This report presents consolidated data on all FY 2014 program submissions and associated findings and analysis on this information.

## SUMMARY OF FY 2014 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

<b>Total Number of Reported Programs<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Departments/Agencies Reporting</b>	<b>44</b> (14 Departments and 30 Independent Agencies)
<b>Total Number of Participants<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,585,823</b>
<b>U.S. Participants</b>	<b>35,068</b>
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	<b>3,550,755</b>
<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>\$1,615,667,545</b>
<b>Department/Agency Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,428,525,510</b>
<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>\$ 187,142,035</b>
<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>	<b>\$1,046,236,831</b>
<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>\$ 913,159,311</b>
<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>\$ 80,226,552</b>
<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>\$ 51,237,867</b>
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>\$ 1,613,101</b>
<b>Total All Sources of Funding<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$2,661,904,376</b>

### Federal Sponsors

For FY 2014, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 30 independent agencies and commissions reported 144 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG canvassed independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine if they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal organizations included in Appendix B are annotated to show whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and/or (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG.

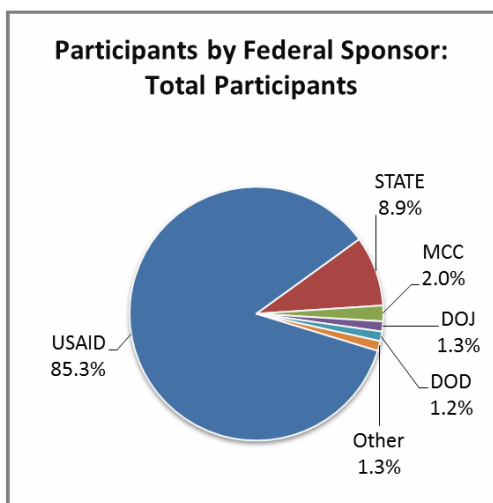
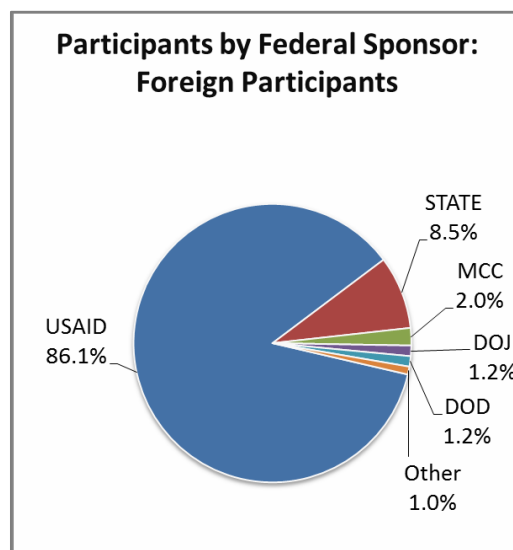
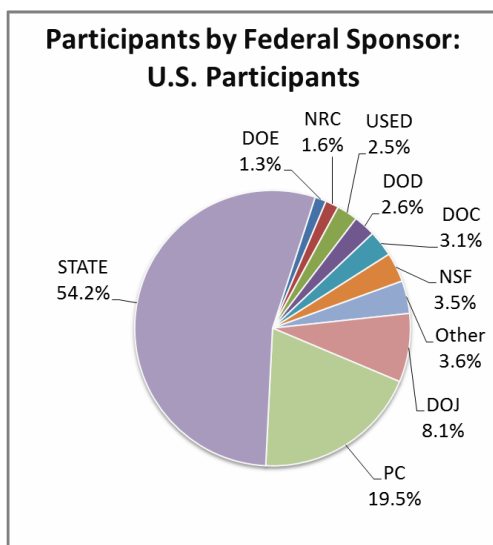
Eighty-two programs reported in the *FY 2013 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2014. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs, but are now combined with other programs. In addition, some organizations did not meet the reporting deadline. On the other hand, the IAWG added a number of new or reinstated programs to its *FY 2014 Inventory of Programs*.

<sup>2</sup> Please note that while the Inventory includes 144 federally sponsored international exchanges and training “programs,” several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, and the United States Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than these numbers might suggest.

<sup>3</sup> Participant numbers are estimates due to variations in how different agencies report their data.

<sup>4</sup> Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories; program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that happen to include exchange and training components. Consequently, the total is an estimate. Many USG agencies, for example, conduct briefings and short-term consultations for international visitors they host but don’t receive federal funding specifically allocated for those activities. Participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States, but these funds are not typically known or tracked by federal program administrators.

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.<sup>5</sup>



Key	
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSF	National Science Foundation
Other	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
STATE	Department of State
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

## Funding Data<sup>6</sup>

Of the more than \$1.61 billion in federal funds expended on exchange and training programs reported in FY 2014, approximately 88% represents Department or agency appropriations and 12% represents transfers of funds between Departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$1 billion from non-USG sources. Roughly 87% of this funding originated with foreign governments, while almost 13% of these contributions were

<sup>5</sup> Participant data in this section is rounded. Note that the State Department supports the largest number of U.S. participants on USG exchange programs, whereas USAID supports the largest number of foreign participants through training abroad.

<sup>6</sup> Funding data in this section is rounded.

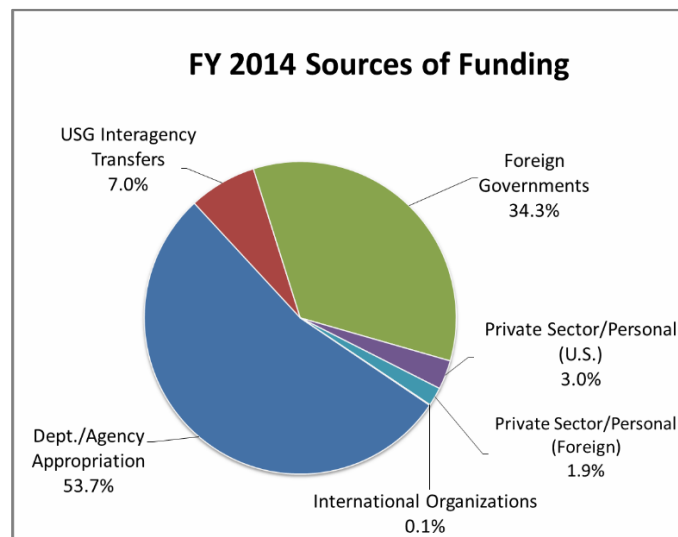
---

made by the private sector (about 8% U.S.-based and 5% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

The ability to leverage non-USG funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs to a range of stakeholders.

Less than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs, especially if all monies do not funnel through programming offices. Consequently, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs could be significantly higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices in previous fiscal years.

The following chart illustrates the total of all program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2014.

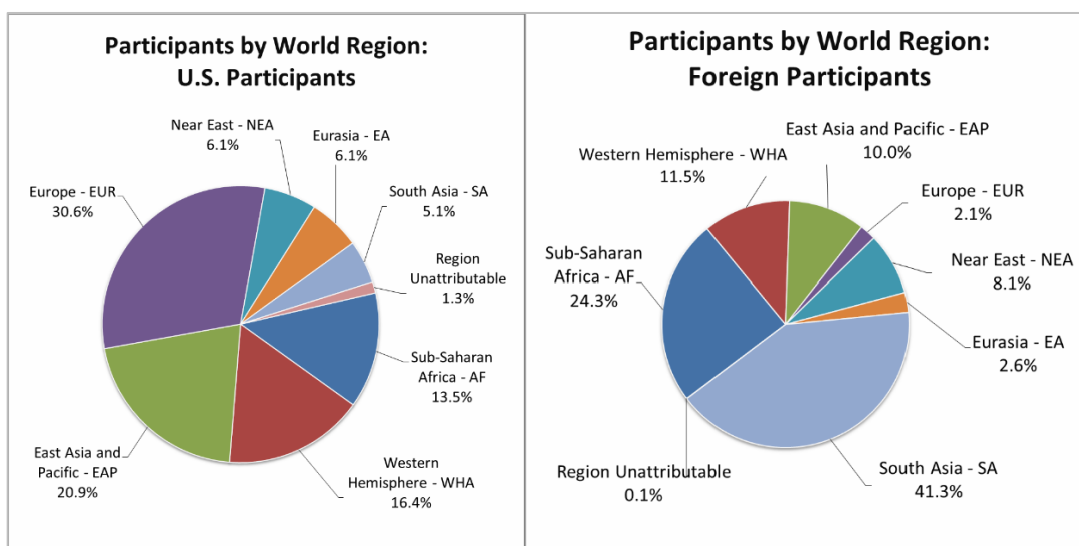


The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$470,990,659	17.7%
Eurasia (EA)	\$176,478,311	6.6%
Europe (EUR)	\$366,517,456	13.8%
Near East (NEA)	\$554,761,438	20.8%
South Asia (SA)	\$263,647,899	10.0%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$312,510,160	11.7%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$372,784,844	14.0%
Region Un-attributable	\$144,213,609	5.4%

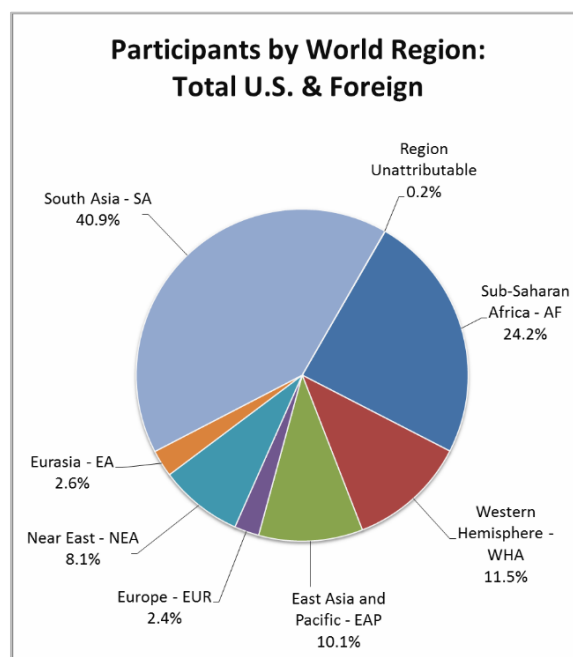
### Geographic Distribution of Participants<sup>7</sup>

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.<sup>8</sup> The following charts show participants by world region in FY 2014.



<sup>7</sup> Percentages in this section have been rounded.

<sup>8</sup> List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.



## MEETING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

*International* exchange and training programs provide opportunities for people from different cultures to explore common interests, transfer knowledge and skills, build relationships and networks, and enhance mutual understanding. They can serve as a foundation for improved international relations and partnerships as well as further U.S. foreign policy objectives.

### Strategic Goals Addressed by U.S. Government-Sponsored Exchange and Training Programs

The IAWG asked federal program sponsors to report the alignment that their programs have with U.S. foreign policy and, in particular, the strategic framework outlined in the U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for FY 2014-2017*.<sup>9</sup> The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2014 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan's* goals.<sup>10</sup> Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

---

<sup>9</sup> The document can be viewed in its entirety at (<http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat>). This Joint Strategic Plan is in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

<sup>10</sup> The framework comprises five strategic goals that constitute the strategic planning framework for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance.

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
<b>Strategic Goal 1:</b> Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.	34.7%	<b>Strategic Goal 4:</b> Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.	50.7%
<b>Strategic Goal 2:</b> Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.	25.7%	<b>Strategic Goal 5:</b> Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.	42.4%
<b>Strategic Goal 3:</b> Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.	43.8%		

In FY 2014, 73 federal program submissions supported the goal of strengthening America's economic reach and positive economic impact. Priority programming areas included:

- Expanding access to future markets, investment, and trade
- Promoting inclusive economic growth, reducing extreme poverty, and improving food security

Sixty-one federal program submissions supported the goal of strengthening America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges. Priority programming areas included:

- Building a new stability in the Middle East and North Africa
- Rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific through enhanced diplomacy, security cooperation, and development
- Preventing and responding to crises and conflict, tackling sources of fragility, and providing humanitarian assistance to those in need
- Overcoming global security challenges through diplomatic engagement and development cooperation
- Strengthening America's efforts to combat global health challenges

Thirty-seven federal program submissions supported the goal of promoting the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy in a way that permits all countries to prosper. Priority programming areas included:

- Building on strong domestic action, leading international actions to combat climate change
- Promoting energy security, access to clean energy, and the transition to a cleaner global economy

---

Sixty-three federal program submissions supported the goal of protecting core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society. This activity included combating causes of instability and violent extremism, increasing inclusiveness in the political process, strengthening political and economic partnerships, and ensuring our development assistance contributes to lasting progress. Priority programming areas included:

- Encouraging democratic governance as a force for stability, peace, and prosperity
- Promoting and protecting human rights through constructive bilateral and multilateral engagement and targeted assistance
- Strengthening and protecting civil society, recognizing the essential role of local capacity in advancing democratic governance and human rights

Fifty federal program submissions supported the goal of modernizing the way the U.S. Government does diplomacy and development. Priority programming areas included:

- Enabling diplomats and development professionals to influence and operate more efficiently, effectively, and collaboratively



---

## **FY 2014 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**

---

This section provides a detailed accounting of every U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in each program inventory:

### **Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities**

The following information appears in a header on the first page of each department or agency entry and reflects the data reported for all programs within that department or agency:

- *Total U. S. Government funding* – The sum of all U. S. Government funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – U. S. Government funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – U. S. Government funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-U.S. Government funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-U. S. Government sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – The aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:
  - o *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
  - o *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.
  - o *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50

---

foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)

*o Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.

*o Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment and buildings). As a result, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

*o Dollar figures include some expenditure for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.

*o Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

### **Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information**

This section contains mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information for each department/agency reporting data to the IAWG.

### **Department/Agency Program Descriptions**

This section includes descriptions of departments and agencies reporting data to the IAWG, as well as descriptions of reported programs and activities.

### **Program Specific Data**

Aggregated program data for each program within a department or agency appears below each program description. (Caveats similar to those noted above also appear with this data.)

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,000	430

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000  
Washington, DC 20004-1111  
[www.access-board.gov](http://www.access-board.gov) • 202-272-0080

The Access Board is an independent federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities. Under several different laws, including the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Board develops and maintains accessibility guidelines or standards for the built environment, transportation vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology. The Board is structured to function as a coordinating body among federal agencies and to directly represent the public, particularly people with disabilities. Half of its members are representatives from most of the federal departments. The other half are members of the public appointed by the President, a majority of whom must have a disability.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Access Board International Visitor Activities

The Access Board hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss promoting accessibility for persons with disabilities. Topics include new technologies, product development, and development of new accessibility regulations. The Board does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred to the Board through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

**ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)**

---

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	429	430

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	644

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20237  
www.bbg.gov • 202-203-4400

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is the federal agency that supervises all U.S. nonmilitary international broadcast services. The BBG's mission is "to promote and sustain freedom and democracy by broadcasting accurate and objective news and information about the United States and the world to audiences overseas." The BBG's broadcasters reach over 100 million people in 65 languages in more than 125 markets around the world.

Broadcasters include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio and TV Marti, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Radio Sawa, and Alhurra TV. The International Broadcasting Bureau provides the engineering and technical operations for all the services noted here, as well as marketing and other administrative and program support for VOA and Radio and TV Marti.

\*\*\*\*\*

### BBG International Media Development and Training Center

The Office of Strategy and Development promotes the BBG's mission through a wide range of projects that strengthen free and open media worldwide to provide accurate, objective, and balanced news and information to audiences overseas. Principal activities include:

- Public-Private Partnerships with U.S. government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, and commercial and public broadcasters to create programs that support democratic institutions, good governance, the free flow of information and the free enterprise system.
- Supporting multi-platform news and information programs.
- Training journalists, editors, and media executives in sales and marketing, basic journalism, ethics, investigative, health, and business reporting, among other subjects.

During FY 2014, BBG conducted 35 training workshops across the globe:

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/uploads.knightlab.com/storymaps/26955decbec9847b7283a99a403f7502/media-development-2014/index.html>.

**BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

---

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting freedom of the press and media communications.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
30	614	644

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,000	53

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

633 Indiana Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20004-2902  
www.csosa.gov • 202-220-5300

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, the "Revitalization Act"). CSOSA supervises adults on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia. CSOSA assumed the supervision functions of both the D.C. Superior Court Adult Probation Division and the D.C. Board of Parole. Also pursuant to the Revitalization Act, Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) became an independent entity within CSOSA and receives its funding as a separate line item in the CSOSA appropriation. With implementation of the Revitalization Act, the federal government has taken on a unique, front-line role in the day-to-day public safety of everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. As one of the premiere Pretrial and Post-Conviction Community Supervision agencies in the country, CSOSA is frequently called upon to host and provide program and operational briefings to foreign public criminal justice officials and staff. These international exchanges allow for enhanced innovation and information sharing among entities as well as help to foster improved intra-governmental relations and cultural awareness between participating countries.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Community Supervision Program

The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision in the community for adult offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release, consistent with a crime prevention strategy that emphasizes public safety and successful reentry into the community through an integrated system of close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical information for probation and parole decisions. CSP officials work with other countries to provide training and share strategies on a variety of issues, such as combating illicit drug use, improving penal institutions, and promoting offender reentry.

The FY 2014 submission also includes programming from the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) that performs two critically important tasks that contribute to the effective administration of justice in the District of Columbia. First, the Agency investigates and presents demographic and criminal history information about newly arrested



---

**COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


---

defendants and recommends release options for use by judicial officers and law enforcement agencies in deciding what, if any, release conditions are to be set. Second, PSA supervises defendants released from custody during the pretrial period by monitoring their compliance with conditions of release; bringing them into compliance through an array of supervision and treatment options or alternatively, recommending revocation of release; and by notifying defendants of scheduled court hearings.

In FY 2014, CSOSA hosted two separate tour and briefing visits for foreign criminal justice officials from the countries of Iraq and Peru. During this same period, PSA also conducted two short-term international exchange programs by hosting, on two separate occasions, public officials from the countries of Colombia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. CSOSA's two respective programs and PSA's visit by public officials from the Democratic Republic of the Congo were organized in partnership with the Department of State, while PSA's briefing for Colombian officials was coordinated by the Executive Secretariat of CICAD/Organization of American States. Collectively, these visits are intended to showcase both CSOSA's and PSA's operations and innovative supervision practices; provide visitors an opportunity to tour our facilities; promote an exchange of ideas; and bring about an ongoing dialogue on program offerings, services, resources, etc. On average, our international exchanges or visitor briefings/tours tend not to last more than a single day and are not repeated on an annual basis.

Also during FY 2014, CSOSA and PSA successfully hosted four separate one day international visitors briefing/tours for officials from the countries of Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, and Peru. The foreign participants received a first-hand glimpse into the daily operations of our agencies, which they, in turn, can rely on for improving or modifying their own countries' pretrial and post-conviction community supervision practices. A total of 26 foreign individuals participated in CSOSA's and PSA's international exchange programming in FY 2014.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,000	\$0	\$7,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	26	53

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$9,012,804	\$7,290,580	\$1,722,224	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,012,804	1,339

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20250  
www.usda.gov • 202-720-4623

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. Department research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has primary responsibility for USDA's overseas market information, access, and development programs. It also administers USDA's export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. The Service carries out its tasks through its network of agricultural counselors, attaches, and trade officers stationed overseas and its U.S.-based team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and other professionals.

### Cochran Fellowship Program

The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets) all over the world. Training opportunities are for senior and mid-level specialists and administrators working in agricultural trade and policy; agribusiness development; management; animal, plant, and food sciences; extension services; agricultural marketing; and many other areas. Individuals selected for training come from both the public and private sectors. All training occurs in the United States. Training programs are designed and organized in conjunction with U.S. universities, USDA and other government agencies, agribusinesses, and consultants.

The Cochran Fellowship Program is part of the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchanges Division. Since its start in 1984, the program has provided U.S.-based training for over 17,500 international participants from 125 countries worldwide. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs or Political/Economic Officers in American embassies abroad. The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goal is to enhance the international competitiveness of American agriculture by supporting international economic development and trade capacity building and improving sanitary and phytosanitary systems to facilitate agricultural trade.

The Cochran Fellowship Program provided training to 513 participants from 68 countries. A total of 93 training programs were successfully implemented. Some new training topics included Climate Smart Agriculture, e-Commerce Exchange, Food Safety in Catering, Legal Framework and Compliance Procedures for Organic Products, and Methods of Identification of Salmonella and Campylobacter in Foods.

Regional highlights include:

- Africa and the Middle East: Continued effort to assist in the development of effective school feeding programs with U.S. Market Development Cooperators,
- Asia: Training programs that promote U.S. exports, trade, and breaking down technical barriers to trade,
- Eastern Europe and Eurasia: Increasing agriculture exports of U.S. wood products to Turkey by expanding Fellows knowledge and understanding of U.S. Forest Products, and
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Encouraging cross agency collaboration on a wide variety of training programs.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.  
Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,997,810	\$1,016,639	\$4,014,449

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	513	513

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Faculty Exchange Program

The Faculty Exchange Program brings university instructors of the agricultural sciences or agricultural economics to the United States for a period of four to five months to upgrade technical knowledge of their subject area, to learn new teaching methodologies, to gain exposure to agricultural research methodologies used in the United States, and to collect new and updated material for introduction into their courses back home. Participants spend the bulk of their program at an American land grant university working with a classroom mentor observing classes, participating in practical field trips, and working in a laboratory where appropriate. By the end of the program each participant develops two new or revised course outlines and collects the information necessary to teach these revised courses upon return to their home institution.

In FY 2014, Eastern Europe continued to implement the Agricultural Economics Faculty Exchange Program in an effort to improve university education in agricultural economics, marketing, and agribusiness management in Ukraine.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$325,000	\$325,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (BFP) was established by USDA in 2004 to honor Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug. The BFP partners with American land grant universities, USDA agencies, international research centers, and other institutions to provide up to 12 weeks of U.S.-based collaborative research for early to mid-career agricultural research scientists and policymakers from developing and middle income countries. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply what they have learned in the United States to their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout their home countries. The program aims to promote food security and economic growth by increasing scientific knowledge and collaborative research to improve agricultural best practices.

The Borlaug Fellowship Program provided training to 36 participants from 16 countries in 2014. Training topics for the scholars from Africa focused on biotech, climate change mitigation, and SPS food safety research topics. Training topics for scholars from Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America focused on animal health, biotechnology, climate change, food safety, natural resource management, and plant health.

Regional highlights include:

- Africa and the Middle East: Program's unique practice to include follow-on mentor visits and mutual learning lead to improvements for American grower groups, specifically sharing improved irrigation technique with a Texan grapefruit growers association.
- Asia: More than half of the Borlaug Fellows recruited from Asia researched topics related to mitigating the effects of climate change. Some scientists focused on biotechnology research for genetic markers for drought or saline tolerant crop varieties. Under the Global Research Alliance fellowships, other researchers focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from livestock.
- The Caribbean and Latin America: Participation for Borlaug Fellows from the area increased by 200 percent by increasing collaboration with FAS overseas offices and conducting outreach meetings with foreign universities, research centers, and foreign government offices.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,505,212	\$0	\$1,505,212

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	36	36

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## United States Forest Service

The United States Forest Service (USFS) has management responsibility over U.S. federal forest reserves. Its mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. USFS manages 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and eight land utilization projects on over 191 million acres in 44 U.S. states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The national forests provide a refuge for many species of endangered birds, animals, and fish. Approximately 35 million acres are set aside as wilderness and 175,000 acres as primitive areas where timber will not be harvested.

The USFS performs basic and applied research to develop the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, use, and sustain the natural resources of U.S. forests and rangelands. It also operates the Youth Conservation Corps and the Volunteers in the National Forests programs and serves as a partner with the Department of Labor in its forestry-related activities within the Job Corps and Senior Community Service Employment Program.

### USFS International Visitor Program

The Office of International Programs facilitates training and research exchange opportunities for natural resource managers, scientists, professionals, and students from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. These international visitors represent their governments, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector.

International visitors work closely with USFS leadership, land managers, and researchers on critical areas of land use and conservation practices and policies. These include: sustainable forest management; ecosystem services; invasive species; migratory species; protected area management; watershed management; rangeland management; fire management; illegal logging; recreation; urban forestry; forest landscape restoration; and disaster mitigation and response.

Most USFS international visitors are participants in short-term training programs and seminars. USFS also hosts research scholars participating in long-term collaborative research exchanges. Programs are hosted on national forest lands, in USDA research stations, and in the headquarters and regional offices. Participants interact with natural resource management professionals, state foresters, private landowners, land grant university staff, nongovernmental partners, representatives from all levels of government, and other federal agency professionals.

The USFS partners with federal entities, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of State to facilitate exchanges of visiting scientists and emerging leaders. These partnerships further the mission of each agency through cooperation on issues of mutual importance.

In addition to long-term individual exchange and training programs, USFS International Programs host the International Seminar series, study tours, the USFS International Visitor Program's International Science Leadership Forum, and the International Forestry Fellowship Program.

Program participants bring knowledge and management practices back to their home countries and colleagues while sharing their best practices and methods with USDA programs. Researchers typically continue their joint research with American colleagues as international collaboration is of vital importance to the future of the world's natural resources.

---

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**


---

**Strategic Goals:** Promote sustainable management of natural resources through conserving forests and natural systems worldwide.

Maintain and enhance their carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and contributions to human welfare.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,787,558	\$380,585	\$3,168,143

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	782	782

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$16,730,517	\$6,396,343	\$10,334,174	\$202,000†	\$31,877†	\$25,270†	\$33,200†	\$17,022,864†	8,030

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of Public Affairs  
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230  
www.doc.gov • 202-482-4883

The Department of Commerce (DOC) fosters and promotes the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. The Department provides a wide variety of programs through the competitive free enterprise system. It offers assistance and information to increase America's competitiveness in the world economy; administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; works to improve our understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources; grants patents and registers trademarks; develops policies and conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department's international activities are designed to encourage international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and the training of business, science, and technology professionals.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy. A principal federal statistical agency, BEA produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts.

### BEA Foreign Visitors Briefings

The BEA arranges, upon request, for international visitors to meet with BEA staff in relevant program areas. These informal meetings are arranged without charge. Programs are conducted in English. Sponsors provide



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

interpreters/translation services when needed.

BEA representatives travel to international workshops where BEA employees deliver presentations to counterparts in other countries, explaining the American experience overcoming shared challenges in developing and modernizing economic accounts statistics.

In FY 2014, BEA staff delivered presentations to the staffs of central banks across Asia at the "International Seminar on Measurement Issues in Recent Macroeconomic Phenomena" in South Korea and at the "Workshop of Asian Economic Measurement Group" at Reitaku University, Tokyo, Japan. In Washington, BEA staff delivered presentations to an Iraqi trade delegation in the United States for the signing of the Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement (TIFA),

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.  
Advancement of International Statistical System.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,300	\$0	\$33,300

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	27	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to develop and promote measurement science, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. In serving this mission, the NIST laboratories collaborate with international research experts through visiting research programs and programs focused on standards related to trade. An agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, NIST was founded in 1901 as the nation's first federal physical science research laboratory.

### NIST Exchange Visitors Program

The Exchange Visitors Program provides foreign scientists an opportunity to work with NIST scientists and engineers on projects of mutual interest. The research is typically at the doctoral level in the areas of chemistry, engineering measurement sciences, and physics.

The average program length of a J-1 exchange visitor to NIST is approximately 16 months.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitors Program are to gain access to unique foreign technical knowledge and skills, to develop working relationships with and insight into the character and quality of the work of foreign institutions, to support the USG policy of assisting certain countries with economic development, and to participate in programs with other federal and international organizations, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

#### Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

#### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,934,994	\$0	\$4,934,994

#### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

#### Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	313	313

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NIST International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program provides international visitors with opportunities to learn about the U.S. standards and metrology systems, as well as NIST extramural programs. It also provides opportunities for NIST staff to learn about similar institutions/programs in other countries, to be exposed to foreign metrology and standards activities, and to promote cooperation. The average program length for foreign visitors is one day. NIST welcomes visitors from around the world, particularly those from foreign national metrology institutes.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,879	2,879

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Standards in Trade Program

The Standards in Trade Program assists American industry in overcoming technical barriers to trade caused by restrictive normative standards, testing, or other conformity assessment procedures, and by measurement problems in major existing or developing markets. It also encourages adoption of American technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

The Standards in Trade Workshop (SIT) provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts. The program educates officials from key market sectors to familiarize individuals with the U.S. standardization and conformity assessment systems. SIT workshops are usually of three to five days' duration.

In March 2014, the NIST Standards in Trade Workshop for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) economic communities on "Conformity Assessment in the Electrical and Electronics Sectors," was held in Gaithersburg, Maryland, on the campus of NIST. The workshop participants shared best practices to support the ASEAN communities' evolving standards cooperation and economic integration goals as the community moves toward economic integration by 2015. The information exchange focused on conformity assessment as a key component of trade practice and regulation, and the role of product marketing to support conformity assessment programs. The agenda covered U.S. standards and conformity system and included reports from all ASEAN economies on their conformity assessment and standardization practices.

In September 2014, a SIT Workshop with India on "Information and Communications Technologies" took place at NIST headquarters. The objectives of the workshop were to develop a greater understanding of laws, regulations, policies, standards, and conformity assessment in India and the United States, as related to the workshop topics; facilitate an information exchange by sharing technical information, best practices, and experiences; increase international cooperation by bringing a mix of key stakeholders together with technical and policy background experience from government and industry for a bilateral dialogue; increase trade potential between India and the United States; and encourage future and long-term opportunities for dialogue by developing relationships that will support continued communications.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$144,600	\$0	\$144,600

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$12,530	\$1,270	Not Tracked	\$13,800

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	24	24

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed of the National Ocean Service (NOS); National Weather Service (NWS); National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS); and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR). NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts our seas and skies, guides our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all.

### Harvesting Systems Unit, Fisheries Bycatch Reduction Research

NOAA Fisheries provides technical assistance to the Department of State to ensure that nations exporting wild-caught shrimp to the United States have effective bycatch mitigation measures in place, such as turtle excluder devices (TED's) aboard trawlers operating in their national waters. Biannual visits to nations consist of inspecting shrimp trawling vessels for the proper installation and use of TEDs. Host government commitment to sustaining an effective TED's program is also assessed. NOAA Fisheries TED specialists provide technical assistance in assessing the effectiveness of national TED programs and providing training in TED installation and use to local shrimp fishers. The program has been in effect since 1991 and is ongoing.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) project entitled "Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin America and the Caribbean Trawl Fisheries" aims to facilitate more sustainable use of fisheries resources and healthier marine ecosystems in the project region to support sustainable livelihoods. The outputs include collaborative governance; cost-effective solutions and effective incentives to minimize the bycatch of juveniles, species at risk, discards and impacts on seabed habitats; improved utilization of sustainable bycatch; and reduced operational costs in bottom/shrimp trawl fisheries in the region. Participating nations include Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. NOAA Fisheries is providing project support through the contribution of advisory assistance from a research fisheries biologist with expertise in trawl bycatch reduction technology. The project began in January 2014, with the aim of completion in December 2019.

In FY 2014, for each of the events listed below, NOAA Fisheries TED specialists provided specialized training in TED construction and operation to local shrimp trawl fishers. Additionally, host government fisheries personnel received training in the proper methods for inspecting a TED to assess compliance with technical requirements.

- November 2013: Guatemala and Panama
- December 2013: Honduras (Guanaja, La Ceiba, and Roatan)
- January 2014: El Salvador
- February 2014: Costa Rica
- March 2014: Brazil (Belem)
- February 2014: Gabon
- May 2014: French Guiana
- July 2014: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia)

In January 2014, the GEF project conducted an inception workshop, "Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin America and the Caribbean Trawl Fisheries (REBYC-II LAC)," in Paramaribo, Suriname. Presentations on the status of bycatch and discards were given by the six project countries. These presentations focused on the characteristics of the bottom/shrimp trawl sector; existing management measures and rules; key features of bycatch, discards, and trawling impacts; relevant and recent ongoing and planned activities and projects; and expectations from the REBYC-II LAC project. A NOAA Fisheries research fisheries biologist provided an overview of U.S. shrimp trawl bycatch reduction technology and examples of experimental designs to evaluate the efficacy of devices in commercial trawl fisheries.

In September 2014, NOAA Fisheries conducted bycatch technology exchanges with Suriname Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries. As part of the REBYC-II LAC project, NOAA Fisheries provided training to government fisheries personnel in the installation of several Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs) in commercial shrimp trawls. Subsequent to this training, ministry biologists conducted comparative trials of BRD technology aboard a Surinamese commercial trawler to assess bycatch reduction with the devices.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the conservation of protected and endangered species.

Promote sustainable fishing practices.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$84,000	\$0	\$84,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	217	238

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Cooperation and Assistance Program

The NOAA Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service) International Cooperation and Assistance Program (ICAP), established in about 2010, is an on-going, multi-year activity. The ICAP, which focuses on providing international cooperation and assistance to partners in West Africa, Central/South America, and the Asia-Pacific regions, supports U.S. national interests because we share stocks of living marine resources, including protected resources, with many other countries. Animals cross the boundaries of nations in all their life history stages. Conservation activities or their lack in countries outside the United States can either enhance or undermine our own conservation efforts. Fisheries management measures in other countries can directly impact the status of marine resources the United States wants to harvest. Lack of conservation efforts can interfere with the recovery of endangered species wherever they occur. The primary goal of the program is to assist other nations become better stewards of their living marine resources through the provision of technical assistance, tools, and training to achieve sustainable fisheries management. In addition, the United States is a member of many international and regional marine conservation organizations. By contributing to the capacity of member countries to manage marine resources sustainably, we will increase the number of countries who want to adopt management measures to accomplish these goals. More fundamentally, the dependence of the U.S. market on wild-harvested and farmed seafood and the growing demands of American consumers for assurance that fish are not the product of illegal or unsustainable practices requires the United States to address assistance needs in developing countries that relate to sustainable and legal fish production.

In FY 2014, NMFS conducted a fisheries enforcement training in Liberia to advance national collaboration among fisheries enforcement personnel and to identify means to build a strong IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) investigative case package, as well enhance monitoring and enforcing fisheries violations in Liberia's Exclusive Economic Zone.

In Brazil and Senegal, NMFS collaborated to strengthen their respective capacity to conserve and sustainably manage sharks. Specifically, NOAA provided funding to train foreign nationals to implement Appendix II under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) five shark species listings. An action plan was developed and adopted at the workshop, which provided the foundation for future collaboration and helps ensure that trade of shark species does not threaten their survival.

In East Timor, NMFS conducted a fisheries management focused workshop that introduced the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and integrated the USAID-funded coral reef ecology work. It helped the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries work through a process that initiated the transition the bilateral relationship from

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

science to management and helped NOAA create a framework by which we can integrate both science and management into a useful and practical fisheries-focused management plan.

In Indonesia, NMFS led a subject matter expert exchanges that integrated public and private sector organizations into the first provincial level fisheries management plan in the country. The exchange brought together fishermen, industry, provincial and central governments, and local universities with the goal to develop a framework that allows for coordinated, effective, and balanced approaches to the extraction and conservation of blue swimming crab (*portunas pelagicus*) and to build up the capacity of local partners to actively participate in managing sustainable resources. A majority of the product of the \$350 million USD fishery is imported to the United States by American companies. The NOAA team facilitated tabletop exercises and field trips to support the draft planning experience. In addition, the NOAA team met with graduate and undergraduate students at the University of Diponegoro who presented their ideas on fisheries management to the entire group during the week.

In Vietnam, NMFS partnered with the World Bank and the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/Department of Fisheries to help Vietnam build capacity in managing its coastal resources through a Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning framework that focused on fisheries. The NOAA team worked with eight coastal provinces as they began to apply Vietnam's first attempt at decentralized fisheries management. This effort is integrated within their newly legislated coastal and marine spatial planning requirements. The workshop focused on helping the government and additional stakeholders to define and prioritize goals and objectives, as well as develop outreach mechanisms for the government to engage with other coastal resource users.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$283,678	\$35,000	\$318,678

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$72,000	\$19,347	\$4,000	\$25,500	\$120,847

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
28	189	217

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Marine Biotoxins Program

Indian scientists expressed interest in both developing the capacity to produce operational products related to fishing zone advisories and developing an understanding of the biology and dynamics of harmful algal blooms (HABs). Both topics are the subject of active research programs (on sardines and HABs) in the California Current by both Northwest and Southwest Centers. This work was developed from communication by Indian Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) scientists to the NMFS, requesting assistance with two concerns. Sardine fishery is showing disturbing downward trends in catches, for reasons not well understood, and that the increasing frequency and extent of HABs in the coastal and oceanic areas of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) may be altering biogeochemical cycles and possibly enhancing the spread of the oxygen minimum zone.

The Marine Biotoxins Program's goals are to develop short-term catch predictions of anchovies, mackerel, and sardines of the southeastern Arabian Sea and to develop a HAB monitoring and prediction system for the Indian EEZ.

Initiated in FY 2013, the program aims to provide hands-on training on the following subjects: components of

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

successful fisheries forecasts including fish egg surveys, lipid analysis of phytoplankton and zooplankton communities, and ecosystem characterization of sardine habitats; techniques for analysis of complex datasets using the computer program MATLAB; and HAB mapping in the Indian coastal zone with a focus on HAB "hot spots."

This programs accomplished the establishment of data sharing protocols. It was agreed that data would be shared freely among the collaborative group. However, no data should be used outside the group with explicit approval from the principal lead scientists.

The group determined predictive factors for oil sardine landings along the southwest Indian coast. Correlations of sardine landings with a one-month lag in precipitation, the onset of the monsoon, and the annual signal of offshore chlorophyll, sea surface temperature and sea surface height will form the basis of a research paper. Identification of satellite remote sensing tools and algorithms, as well as in-situ validation data, will be used for harmful algal bloom and hypoxia forecasting. The analysis of high density Noctiluca blooms in the northwest Arabian Sea will form the basis of second collaborative research paper. Fisheries and HAB-specific data were entered into a project-specific database.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$24,950	\$0	\$24,950

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$30,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$30,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	5	31	36

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities

The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) is dedicated to providing timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance America's economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities, NESDIS--informally known as the NOAA Satellite and Information Service--acquires and manages America's operational environmental satellites, operates the NOAA National Data Centers, provides data and information services including Earth system monitoring, performs official assessments of the environment, and conducts related research.

NESDIS environmental satellite observations provide important contributions to U.S. national security by providing military users with real-time and near-real-time observations for their aircraft, ships, ground forces and facilities worldwide.

NESDIS also contributes to the national economy by providing environmental data that support resource management of energy, water, global food supplies, and other economic and environmental resources.



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Our vision is to be the world's most comprehensive source and recognized authority for satellite products, environmental information, and official assessments of the environment in support of societal and economic decisions. To achieve our vision, we collaborate with other agencies and organizations to describe changes to our climate and the implications of those changes. We continue to lead the effort with other agencies and countries in establishing a global observing system to meet the world's information needs for weather, climate, oceans and disasters, and developing a skilled, energetic and dedicated workforce through training, motivation, and teamwork.

NOAA maintains two primary constellations of environmental satellites: polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites. These are part of NOAA's integrated observing system, which includes satellites, radars, surface automated weather stations, weather balloons, sounders, buoys, instrumented aircraft and other sensors, along with the data management infrastructure needed for this system. This integrated system is the foundation upon which NOAA works towards achieving our four main goals: a weather-ready Nation, climate adaptation and mitigation, health oceans, and resilient coastal communities and ecosystems.

For FY 2014 major accomplishments of NOAA/NESDIS, refer to NESDIS Annual Report at [http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/news\\_archives/NESDISNews\\_10\\_26\\_14.html](http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/news_archives/NESDISNews_10_26_14.html).

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$53,500	\$0	\$53,500

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,000	\$5,700	\$7,700

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	17	22	39

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Geodetic Survey International Activities

The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) is a program office housed within the National Ocean Service. NGS provides the authoritative framework for all positioning activities in the United States. Known as the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), NGS authoritative framework defines latitude, longitude, height, scale, gravity, orientation, and shoreline information, which supports a wide range of important activities including mapping and charting, navigation, flood risk determination and environmental observations. As part of its leadership role in the positioning sector, NGS develops industry guidelines, specifications, and standards and provides training for surveyors, mapping professionals, scientists and others who use the NSRS. NGS contributes to the National Ocean Services' coastal intelligence priority by providing geospatial information and data required by coastal communities to make smart decisions.

NGS has five goals:

- Support the users of the National Spatial Reference System.
- Modernize and improve the National Spatial Reference System.
- Expand the National Spatial Reference System stakeholder base through partnerships, education, and outreach,

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

and

-- Develop and enable a workforce with a supportive environment, and improve organizational and administrative functionality.

NGS achieved five major accomplishments during FY 2014 which support both coastal intelligent and coastal resilience priorities. The accomplishments are: NGS' TopoBathy LiDAR collection for Hurricane Sandy; completion of the GSVS14 field survey; addition to the Foundation CORS sites; experimental geoid model development; and a new series of videos on geodetic datums.

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$55,140	\$1,861	\$57,001

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	19	36

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Weather Service Voluntary Contribution Program

The National Weather Service National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) International program includes the African, the South American, and the Tropical Desks. The goals of the NCEP International Desks are to prepare an international cadre of meteorologists who can face the challenges of a modern weather and climate forecast office. The desks work in partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the National Meteorological and Hydrologic Services in WMO regions to promote a NOAA-sponsored training program that enhances the scientific capacity of the participating national services.

The Pacific Desk is a non-accredited training program in areas of severe and local weather forecasting and dissemination of locally produced meteorological, hydrologic, and climate products at the University of Hawaii at Manoa in Honolulu, Hawaii. Attendees of the desk are meteorological staff from the small island states of the Southern and Western Pacific area.

In FY 2014, the International Desks provided 93 person-months of training to visiting meteorologists.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Strategic Goals:**

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	31	31

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Response and Restoration, Emergency Response Division

Training is often provided to other countries that have a mutual interest in protecting a mutual body of water or ecosystem of mutual interest to the United States, such as the case of the Gulf of Mexico with Mexican authorities or the Great Lakes with Canadian authorities. The training is specific to marine environmental response and is conducted on an as-needed basis. The United States Navy or the United States Coast Guard may request training for other stakeholders.

The following training courses occurred in FY 2014:

- Introduction to NOAA's Role in Spill Response, conducted in November 2013, to representatives from the Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico,
- NOAA Science Support to United States Navy, conducted in April 2014, to representatives from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen,
- Overview of Spill Response Principles for the United States Navy, conducted April 2014, in Bahrain,
- MOA and Incident Response Guide, conducted June 2014, to Panama Canal Authority and other Panamanian government representatives,
- Science of Oil Spills, conducted March 2014 and August 2014, included representatives from Canada (Environment Canada) and the United Kingdom (University of Covington).

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$6,200	\$6,200

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	14	28

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) serves as the principal adviser to the President on telecommunications and information policy, develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings, prescribes policies for managing federal use of the radio frequency spectrum, serves as the principal federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory, and provides grants through a number of specialized programs.

### Radio Frequency and Spectrum Management and Internet Policymaking

The Radio Frequency Spectrum Management is a ten-day course that occurs annually. Developing and managing a national radio frequency spectrum management agency requires a highly trained staff to meet the daily as well as long-range spectrum requirement for the implementation of new systems and technologies. This course addresses the various elements required to plan, organize, manage, and operate an effective spectrum management agency with the developing nation in mind.

Participants are introduced to spectrum management principles, the development and implementation of national spectrum planning and policy, engineering analysis, and computer-aided techniques. In addition, the course discusses the technological and regulatory changes that have taken place worldwide over the past few years. The course generally covers these processes in detail, and includes sections on international and domestic legal and regulatory foundations, and typical bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The organization and operation of a spectrum management agency is presented as a class exercise with class participants developing the organizational structure of an agency of a developing country. Frequency assignment methods are discussed and new marketplace forces such as spectrum fees, charges, and auctions are presented. This course addresses national spectrum management architectures, strategic spectrum planning, frequency assignment, licensing, and enforcement. Specific modeling techniques appropriate for spectrum management is covered. Sessions include engineering analysis, electromagnetic compatibility, spectrum measurements and monitoring, propagation, and technical standards. Computerized and automated spectrum management processes are presented, including a demonstration on the latest spectrum management software.

Radio services of greatest interest, such as land mobile communications and satellite communications, are given special attention. Visits to service wireless service providers will be included. The course is sponsored by the NTIA, the President's principal adviser on telecommunications matters, and manager of the federal government's use of the spectrum. Presenters represent NTIA, other federal agencies, international organizations, and the private sector.

At the conclusion of the course, participants are able to understand the appropriate principles and policies of an effective radio frequency spectrum management program; identify, evaluate, and select the appropriate management techniques to establish and operate radio frequency assignment and associated planning processes; recognize, assess, and select appropriate technical support programs for engineering and electromagnetic compatibility; understand the procedures and elements required to plan, develop, and specify computer hardware and software for a computer-aided national spectrum management system; and initiate or review overall regulatory plans for new or expanded radio services, as well as potential improvements in existing regulatory processes.

The Internet Policymaking in a Global Environment course occurs twice a year for one day in conjunction with United States Telecommunications Training Institute's cybersecurity week. This course examines Internet policy approaches taking into consideration some of the key international issues and debate going on today around the world. This is a hands-on class where students will interact with instructors who are actively participating in a variety of international organizations. Participants will work together through roundtable discussions and through activities designed to

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

provide an operational and practical perspective for some of the critical Internet and communications policy issues being discussed around the world today.

At the conclusion of the course, participants will have an understanding of how cultural, political, and economic environments shape the development of Internet, information services, and communications technology, and standard policies worldwide. Participants will gain insight into the roles that stakeholder organizations, private sector, civil society, and intergovernmental organizations play in current global and regional Internet policymaking and governance, information services, communications technology, and standards issues. The course aims to improve communications skill-sets by establishing dialogue between and among students and instructors through policy making scenarios and interaction using the multi-stakeholder. Participants will build an overall strategy for policymaking with instructors and will be able to utilize knowledge from the class for additional classes that follow-on, such as cybersecurity and Internet public policy related issues.

During FY 2014, USTTI seminars brought together 44 leaders from developing and developed countries to discuss in-depth issues related to spectrum and Internet policymaking and governance. The training seminars discussed different policy and technical approaches to spectrum management. On issues related to Internet policy making and governance, participants practiced creating frameworks that were consensus-based and learned how to implement multi-stakeholder policy discussions.

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Advancement of telecommunications and information communication technology.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	44	44

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel includes the offices of the Assistant General Counsels and Chief Counsels for all Department of Commerce entities. The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of DOC.

## Commercial Law Development Program

Established in 1992, the Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) is a division within Commerce that helps achieve U.S. foreign policy goals in developing and post-conflict countries through commercial legal reforms.

CLDP's unique, government-to-government technical assistance draws upon highly-experienced regulators, judges, policy makers, business leaders, and attorneys from both the public and private sectors to deliver results that make meaningful and lasting changes to the legal and judicial environments of our host countries.

Most programs are multiyear programs determined by the agreements with the funders at the Department of State and USAID.

CLDP conducted over 40 programs in FY 2014 in various parts of the world, which resulted in many accomplishments that are highlighted on CLDP's website at <http://cldp.doc.gov>.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$9,551,113	\$9,551,113

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$100,000	Not Tracked	\$18,000	\$2,000	\$120,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
300	2,164	2,464

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of state and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; special censuses at the request and expense of states and local government units; and current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals. It also produces compilations of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data imports, exports, and shipping; publication of estimates and projections of the population; publications of current data on population and housing characteristics; and current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, state and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

### Population Division: Technical Assistance and Training

The U.S. Census Bureau began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s. The formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, the U.S. Census Bureau's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries.

In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the Population Division provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software for all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, geographic support, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the Population Division:

- Offers short- and long-term technical assistance to developing countries,
- Provides practical, applied training in statistics and related topics to participants from developing country statistical offices around the world,
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to meet the needs of statistical agencies,
- Develops and distributes training and methodological material to other countries,
- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces demographic estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world,
- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and
- Exchanges statistical publications with over 175 countries and several international organizations.

In FY 2014, the Population Division had technical assistance programs in several countries. All programs were sponsored by USAID. The Census Bureau also offered several fee-based workshops on statistical subjects such as census and survey processing; demographic analysis; geographical information systems; and gender statistics for international participants at headquarters in Washington, D.C. In addition, USAID sponsored a collaboration with the Arab Institute of Training and Research in Statistics located in Amman, Jordan.

The federal participants listed in this report are all U.S. Census Bureau experts sent to provide technical assistance to foreign governments. The foreign participants include those who came to the United States for workshops sponsored by USAID or to regional workshops hosted in other countries, such as Jordan, using USAID funds for participants from Yemen.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$740,000	\$740,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	133	153

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## U.S. Census Bureau International Cooperative Programs Activities

The International Relations Staff coordinates international activities for the Census Bureau and report on them internally and to other federal agencies. This work includes managing information requests from cooperative programs with international statistical bodies, approving and reporting on international travel by Census Bureau staff and coordinating the international visitors program. The staff also provided support for the international efforts of the Chief Statistician of the United States.

Primary activities include:

- Promoting and supporting international collaboration across the Census Bureau,
- Supporting the international efforts of the Chief Statistician,
- Organizing and implementing the Foreign Visitors Program,
- Initiating, processing, maintaining, and archiving Memoranda of Understanding,
- Tracking international travel requests, approvals, and trip reports,
- Centralizing the coordination of information or data requests from international organizations such as United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Statistics Division, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and Eurostat,
- Providing input to reports on international collaborations to other federal departments and agencies,
- Chairing the International Collaboration Steering Committee (ICSC) to coordinate international collaboration across Census and share the knowledge gained from its activities.

The Census Bureau's Foreign Visitors Program receives visitors from a large number of countries each year to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions, such as administrative budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities. All visitors through this program pay for their own expenses.

The International Visitors Programs sets up visits for delegations from other countries to meet experts at the Census Bureau facilities. The program coordinates the visits and assists with the preparation of agenda for the visitors. Visitors are sponsored by their organization or government or by international donor groups.

In FY 2014, the Census Bureau International Relations Office hosted 397 foreign visitors and 115 Census Bureau employees traveled to other countries to collaborate with other foreign statistical offices, international organizations, or attended international conferences and meetings.



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
115	397	512

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## United States Patent and Trademark Office

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the patent and trademark laws as they relate to the granting of patents for utility inventions, designs and plants, and the issuing of trademark registrations. The USPTO examines applications for patents and trademark registrations to determine if the applicants are entitled to them, and grants patents and issues trademark registrations where appropriate. The USPTO publishes issued patents, approved trademark registrations, and various publications concerning patents and trademarks; records assignments of patents and trademarks; and maintains search rooms and a national network of Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries for the use by the public to study issued patents, registered trademarks, and pending trademark applications and records relating to both patents and trademarks. It also supplies copies of records and other papers.

## Office of Policy and International Affairs Program

Among the list of FY 2014 major accomplishments of the Office of Policy and International Affairs:

-- Securing the U.S. Government Supply Chain Against Counterfeits: The effort to address the threat by counterfeit goods entering America's supply chain involved a number of interagency efforts. The risks created for the U.S. Government when acquiring products or services from sellers with inadequate integrity, security, resilience, and quality assurance controls are significant both from a national security and mission assurance perspective, as well as from an economic standpoint due to the increased costs to the American taxpayers. In order to reduce the risk of counterfeits entering the supply chain, addressing those that do enter the supply chain in an efficient manner, and strengthening remedies against those who provide counterfeit items to the U.S. Government, federal buyers need better visibility into, and understanding of, how the products, services, and solutions they buy are developed, integrated, and deployed, as well as the processes, procedures, and practices used to assure the integrity, security, resilience, and quality of those products and services. The visibility must extend through all companies directly involved in delivery of products, services, and solutions to the federal government, and through all tiers of the supply chain.

-- Acquisition and Supply Chain Security: Regulation to expand USG and contractor requirements for reporting nonconforming goods with the intention of reducing the risk of counterfeit items entering the supply chain. A new rule requires required contractors to report to the Government-Industry Data Exchange Program ([www.gidep.org](http://www.gidep.org)) when an item is counterfeit or is a suspected counterfeit. In support of providing federal acquisitions professionals with the tools necessary to be vigilant in purchasing safe, legitimate products, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center has created a training course.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$782,181	\$0	\$782,181

### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

### Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
530	454	984

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$206,506,383	\$206,506,383	\$0	\$796,604,106†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,003,110,489†	43,904

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Public Affairs  
601 North Fairfax Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
www.defense.gov • 703-428-0711

The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission, the Department employs approximately 1.4 million military and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Security cooperation is founded on a tradition of cooperation between the United States and other sovereign nations with similar values and interests in order to meet common defense goals. It consists of a group of programs authorized by the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and related statutes by which the U.S. Department of Defense or a commercial contractor provides defense articles and services in furtherance of national policies and objectives.

## Foreign Military Financing Program

The principal means of ensuring U.S. security is through the deterrence of potential aggressors who would threaten the United States or its allies. Foreign Military Financing (FMF), the U.S. appropriation for financing the acquisitions

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

of U.S. defense articles, services, and training supports U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals and enables allies and friendly nations to improve their defense capabilities and to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions.

Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; the Department of State allocates the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the Department of Defense implements the program. As FMF helps countries meet their legitimate defense needs, it also promotes U.S. national security interests by strengthening and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces.

Because FMF monies are used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both America's armed forces and U.S. workers.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$56,471,574	\$0	\$56,471,574

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	3,779	3,779

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Foreign Military Sales Program

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training (including professional military education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases).

Responsible arms sales further national security and foreign policy objectives by strengthening bilateral defense relations, supporting coalition building, and enhancing interoperability between U.S. forces and militaries of allies and friendly nations.

These sales also contribute to U.S. prosperity by improving the U.S. balance of trade position, sustaining highly skilled jobs in the defense industrial base, and extending production lines and lowering unit costs for such key weapon systems as the M1A2 tank, F-16 aircraft, AH-64 helicopter, and the F/A-18 aircraft.

Total FMS sales in FY 2014 (articles and training) were approximately \$60.3 billion. Military training and education, which includes Professional Military Education (PME) as well as technical training related to equipment purchases, is sold to foreign countries via FMS.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$796,604,106	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$796,604,106

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	26,670	26,670

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a low-cost, highly effective component of U.S. security assistance.

The overall objectives of the program are to:

- Further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations that culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries.
- Provide training that augments the capabilities of participant nations' military forces to support combined operations and interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Increase the ability of foreign military and civilian personnel to instill and maintain democratic values and protect internationally recognized human rights in their own government and military.

Training provided under the IMET program is professional and nonpolitical, exposing foreign students to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures and the manner in which military organizations function under civilian control. The IMET program's mandatory English-language proficiency requirement establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. It facilitates the development of valuable professional and personal relationships that have provided U.S. access to and influence in a critical sector of society that often plays a pivotal role in supporting, or transitioning to, democratic governments. The IMET program introduces military and civilian participants to elements of U.S. democracy such as the U.S. judicial system, legislative oversight, free speech, equality issues, and U.S. commitment to human rights.

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of technical training and professional military education activities conducted by DOD for foreign military and civilian officials. These activities include formal instruction that involves over 4,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations to roughly 5,000 foreign students annually.

The Expanded IMET (E-IMET) program is a subset of the IMET program that fosters greater understanding of and respect for civilian control of the military, exposes students to military justice systems, and promotes the development of strong civil-military relations by showing key military and civilian leaders how to overcome barriers that can exist between armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators.

A less formal, but still significant, part of IMET is the Field Studies Program, which exposes students to the U.S. way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for individual civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

IMET assists U.S. allies and friendly nations in professionalizing their militaries through participation in U.S. military educational programs. The resulting military competence and self-sufficiency of U.S. allies and partner nations provide a wide range of benefits to the United States in terms of collective security, stability, and peace. As foreign militaries improve their knowledge of and integrate U.S. military principles into their own forces, military cooperation is strengthened. Similarly, opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, and combined force exercises, as well as essential requirements for access to foreign military bases and facilities, are notably expanded. IMET fosters important military linkages essential to advancing global security interests of the United States and improving the capabilities of its allies and partner nations.

In FY 2014, the United States provided over \$94.7 million in training to over 4,800 students from 134 allied and partner nations.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$94,789,644	\$0	\$94,789,644

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,877	4,877

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education (PME) exchange program sends U.S. and foreign officers for academic or full-year training in senior military schools abroad and in the United States respectively. Some of the U.S. officers attending foreign senior military schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the foreign country's Ministry of Defense. All tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year senior military schools abroad, but not under a one-for-one reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

Reciprocal Professional Military Education exchanges are authorized by section 544 (Exchange Training) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). This section authorizes the President to provide for the attendance of foreign military personnel at PME institutions in the United States (other than service academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the U.S. professional military education institutions and comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

Reciprocal Professional Military Education (PME) exchanges are authorized by section 544 (Exchange Training) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). This section authorizes the President to provide for the attendance of foreign military personnel at PME institutions in the United States (other than service academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the U.S. professional military education institutions and comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	74	74

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Centers for Security Studies - Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) is the preeminent DOD institution for strategic security studies, research, and outreach in Africa. ACSS continues to support U.S. national security policy by strengthening the strategic capacity of African states to identify and resolve security challenges in ways that promote civil-military cooperation, respect democratic values, and safeguard human rights. ACSS engages African partners, states, and institutions at the strategic-level through focused and rigorous academic programs, outreach and policy relevant research of Africa's security challenges, which builds strategic capacity. ACSS observes a strict policy of non-attribution which in turn expands constructive dialogue.

Since 1999 the Africa Center has effectively built military and civilian capabilities in the security cooperation arena, providing strong partnerships in response to defense strategic guidance and United States - Africa policy. ACSS is a trusted partner with over 6,000 alumni spanning the African continent. ACSS cultivates this network of current and future security leaders who further enhance the greater goals of international cooperation; which brings unique access and an African voice to the U.S. policy community. ACSS has held a total of 155 Programs (>6,000 alumni), 89 Topical Outreach Programs (TOPs) (>10,000 contacts), and produced 61 Strategic Research Publications (>12,000 subscribers).

ACSS ensures programs have structured approaches with clear linkages between end-states, objectives, and milestones that are in support of four Presidential Policy Directives, Office of Secretary of Defense Policy Priorities for the Regional Center Enterprise and Africa, and the United States Africa Command Theater Campaign Plan. The use of ACSS subject matter expertise to develop and support defense institution building in Africa is a key element of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs-Africa and United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) strategy to transform the African security landscape.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$946,184	\$0	\$946,184

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	385	385

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Centers for Security Studies - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The mission of the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) is to build capacities, networks, and shared understanding by educating, connecting and empowering security practitioners to enable outcomes in Indo-Asia-Pacific security cooperation. DKI APCSS addresses regional and global security issues by bringing together military and interagency civilian representatives of the United States, Indo-Asia-Pacific nations, and other nations as appropriate in executive courses and topical workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Indo-Asia-Pacific region to address whole-of-government solutions to regional security issues. Core in-resident courses include the Advanced Security Cooperation Course and the Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course for senior-level security practitioners, as well as the Transnational Security Cooperation Course, the Comprehensive Crisis Management Course, the Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course, and the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course for mid-level security practitioners. A complementary program of collaborative, bilateral and multilateral workshops, as well as targeted visits to the Center provide a Track 1.5 venue for addressing the urgent and important security challenges that are seen as difficult to address in other fora.

DKI APCSS supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) priorities and U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) objectives to support defense reform and institution building, and to enhance the capacity of regional partners to address maritime and border security, and humanitarian assistance/disaster response, as well as strengthen regional security architectures. A critical DKI APCSS output is the ever-expanding network of professional and personal relationships developed among current and future leaders and decision-makers in the region which enables collaborative solutions to the regions security challenges.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$536,712	\$0	\$536,712

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	826	826

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Centers for Security Studies - George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC), located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, is a German-American partnership that plays an important role in implementing U.S. DoD and GE MoD priorities in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. GCMC promotes Euro-Atlantic integration through security education initiatives, creating an active international network of defense and security officials favorable to U.S. and German interests. GCMC accomplishes this by building expert security policy capacity, creating and sustaining networks of policy practitioners, and bringing decision-makers together to think through difficult challenges. In recognition of key issues (terrorism, illicit trafficking, cyber security, combating weapons of mass destruction, and civil security), the Marshall Center also conducts capacity building functional courses which include global participants to address the wide ranging challenges. Supported bilaterally by the governments of the United States and Germany, GCMC has an international faculty and staff.

## Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,654,899	\$0	\$4,654,899

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,031	2,031

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Centers for Security Studies - Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) mission is to enhance security in the Near East and South Asia by building sustained and mutually beneficial relationships, fostering regional cooperation on security issues, and promoting effective communications and strategic capacity through free and candid interaction in an academic environment. NESA programs in Washington, D.C., and in the region, provide a forum for security sector professionals to examine the challenges that shape the regional security environment. NESA provides a venue for national decision-makers to gather, exchange ideas, and explore cooperative solutions to common strategic problems in support of U.S. policy goals and objectives.

NESA priority efforts support strategic-level capacity building programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, and

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Yemen, while sustaining a vibrant presence with Arabian Gulf countries, Egypt, India, the Levant, and North Africa. Additionally, our forward-thinking faculty established the National Defense University in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in FY 2013, and continues to increase the Centers ability to provide an exceptional venue to exchange ideas involving military and civilian participants, increase participation in foundational courses on regional security, and build partner strategic capacity in the UAE and, in the future, the greater Middle East.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$337,467	\$0	\$337,467

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	1,060	1,060

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Centers for Security Studies - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (WJPC) supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense's policies and priorities for the Western Hemisphere by conducting educational activities for civilian and military participants from the Western Hemisphere in order to build partner capacity, and to foster trust, mutual understanding, and regional cooperation. The Perry Center's civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of interest and a mutual support network focused on achieving a more cooperative and stable security environment in the region. The Perry Center programs deepened individual and institutional relationships and focused on critical program elements as defined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy guidance.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$428,112	\$0	\$428,112

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	970	970

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a security cooperation program that was established to meet an emerging and urgent defense requirement to build partnerships through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) education and training. The CTFP directly supports the Department of Defense and national goals by providing CbT education and training for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials whose current or future responsibilities involve combating terrorism.

The goals of the CTFP are to build and strengthen a global network of CbT experts and practitioners at the operational and strategic levels; build and reinforce the CbT capabilities of partner nations through operational and strategic-level education; contribute to the efforts to counter the ideological support to terrorism; and provide DOD with a flexible and proactive program that can respond to emerging combating terrorism requirements and that is capable of filling identified gaps/seams in partnership strategies.

CTFP education is a mixture of existing, traditional programs and activities designed to strengthen individual, country, and regional CbT capabilities and capacities according to the priorities of the Secretary of Defense.

Education may be provided at U.S. military educational institutions, regional centers, conferences, seminars, mobile education units, or other education programs. A prerequisite for CTFP funding for an educational activity is that the event will provide unique combating terrorism education as identified by a Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) and approved by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD (SO/LIC)).

The CTFP complements existing security cooperation programs and fills a current void in the U.S. Governments efforts to provide targeted counterterrorism assistance. This program is a key tool for combatant commanders to foster regional cooperation and professionalize foreign combating terrorism capabilities. Combatant Commands (COCOMs) identify and recommend for approval CTFP participants who have a direct impact on their own country's ability to cooperate with the United States in overseas contingency operations.

## Strategic Goals:

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$32,404,339	\$0	\$32,404,339

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,328	2,328

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

---

In FY 2014, DSCA tracked over 77,800 students from 160 countries that participated in DoD and DoS sponsored training activities, the total value of which is approximately \$1.075B. Not all of this tracked training is reported to IAWG by DSCA. DSCA's IAWG submission includes education and training activities provided under:

- Foreign Military Financing (FMF)-funded training
- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program
- International Military Education and Training (IMET)
- Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges
- DOD Regional Centers
  - Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)
  - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)
  - George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC)
  - Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA)
  - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS)

**Regional Centers for Security Studies Description**

Fulfilling the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy's (USD(P)) guidance, the Regional Centers facilitate engagement with and among foreign participants to:

- Enhance regional security through the creation of collaborative communities of interest among military and civilian officials from States of their respective regions, and examine fundamental causes of relevant security challenges and the most effective means to counter them;
- Strengthen sustainable institutional capacity at national and transnational levels to enhance national, regional, and international security consistent with the norms of democratic governance and civil-military relations;
- Foster defense support to civil authorities in dealing with disasters in a manner consistent with each country's legal, historical, and cultural norms and the proper role of the military in democratic societies; and
- Promote critical thinking on global security challenges, as related to the respective specified geographic region of the world.

The five Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies are:

- Africa Center for Strategic Studies (Washington, D.C., Ethiopia, and Senegal)
- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (Honolulu, HI)
- George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
- Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (Washington, D.C., Bahrain)
- William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (Washington, D.C.)

The Regional Centers develop and implement activities in accordance with policy guidance and oversight from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Policy) (OSD(P)) and operational direction from the geographic combatant commanders (GCC). As executive agent, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency exercises administrative authority and supports the Regional Centers through programming, budgeting, financial management of operation and maintenance costs, human resources services support, and personnel management.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## National Defense University

The National Defense University educates military and civilian leaders through teaching, research, and outreach in national security strategy, national military strategy, and national resource strategy; joint and multinational operations; information strategies, operations, and resource management; acquisition; and regional defense and security studies.

## National Security Education Program

The National Security Education Program (NSEP) addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and underrepresented in U.S. study. NSEP focuses on the critical languages and cultures, and NSEP participants are involved in innovative, intensive, and long-term programs designed to provide meaningful opportunities to gain significant competencies in these languages and cultures. Many students who receive NSEP funding to support their overseas experiences incur a federal service requirement.

NSEP awards David L. Boren Scholarships and Fellowships to American undergraduate and graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other fields crucial to U.S. national security. On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more.

NSEP also awards fellowships to students through The Language Flagship Initiative. The Language Flagship supports individuals who have completed domestic programs to attend intensive overseas capstone programs to enable them to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Hindi/Urdu, Korean, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, and Turkish. The Language Flagship also awards grants to U.S. universities recognized as leaders in the field of language education.

Through the Project Global Officer (Project GO) program, NSEP works with the Air Force, Army, and Navy ROTC programs at 25 U.S. institutions of higher education, including five of the six senior military colleges to provide overseas language learning opportunities for ROTC students. Project GO through collaborative efforts among universities, and between universities and ROTC leadership, provides overseas student learning opportunities in critical languages, including: Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Pashto, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, Turkish, Urdu, and Uzbek.

<b>Strategic Goals:</b>	Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
	Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
	Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
	Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
	Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,929,952	\$0	\$15,929,952

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

---

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
904	0	904

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,645,655	\$6,645,655	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,645,655	1,842

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Public Affairs 400  
Maryland Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20202  
www.ed.gov • 202-401-1576

The Department of Education's (USED) mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Office of Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education houses the International and Foreign Language Education Service (IFLE, formerly the International Education Programs Service), and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

IFLE administers 14 programs to expand the international dimension of American education and to increase U.S. capabilities in the less commonly taught foreign languages and related area studies. IFLE's mission includes the funding of foreign language and area training, curriculum development, research, and a wide range of international education activities.

Nine programs are conducted primarily in the United States: National Resource Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, International Research and Studies, Language Resource Centers, Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language, Business and International Education, Centers for International Business Education, Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access, and the Institute for International Public Policy. These programs are authorized by Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended.

Five programs are conducted overseas. Four of these programs are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, Faculty Research Abroad, Group Projects Abroad, and Seminars Abroad. These programs favor projects that focus on any world area other than Western Europe. The American Overseas Research Centers Program is authorized by Title VI of the HEA.

FIPSE funds four programs authorized under Title VII of the HEA: European Union-United States Atlantis Program, Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education, U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program, and the

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

U.S.-Russia Program. These programs are currently administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service.

## American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) Program provides grants to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program. Costs may include faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff, and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; the acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; travel for visiting scholars and faculty members who are teaching or conducting research; preparation for and management of conferences; and the publication and dissemination of material for the scholars and general public. Grants are awarded for five years.

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of global learning by promoting postgraduate research, exchanges and area studies.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$454,700	\$0	\$454,700

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
296	0	296

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program (DDRA) provides grants to colleges and universities to fund individual doctoral students who conduct research in other countries, in modern foreign languages and area studies for periods of six to 12 months.

DDRA Competitive Preference Priority 1: A research project that focuses on one or more of the following geographic areas: sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Southeast Asia (Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam), and South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka).

DDRA Competitive Preference Priority 2: A research project that focuses on any of the 78 priority languages selected from the U.S. Department of Education's list of Less Commonly Taught Languages (LCTLs), as follows: Akan (Twi-Fante), Albanian, Amharic, Arabic (all dialects), Armenian, Azeri (Azerbaijani), Balochi, Bamanakan (Bamana, Bambara, Mandikan, Mandingo, Maninka, Dyula), Belarusian, Bengali (Bangla), Berber (all languages), Bosnian, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cebuano (Visayan), Chechen, Chinese (Cantonese), Chinese (Gan), Chinese (Mandarin), Chinese (Min), Chinese (Wu), Croatian, Dari, Dinka, Georgian, Gujarati, Hausa, Hebrew (Modern), Hindi, Igbo, Indonesian, Japanese, Javanese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Kazakh, Khmer (Cambodian), Kirghiz, Korean, Kurdish (Kurmanji), Kurdish (Sorani), Lao, Malay (Bahasa Melayu or Malaysian), Malayalam, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Oromo, Panjabi, Pashto, Persian (Farsi), Polish, Portuguese (all varieties), Quechua, Romanian, Russian,



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Serbian, Sinhala (Sinhalese), Somali, Swahili, Tagalog, Tajik, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Tibetan, Tigrigna, Turkish, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Urdu, Uyghur/Uigur, Uzbek, Vietnamese, Wolof, Xhosa, Yoruba, and Zulu.

DDRA Competitive Preference Priority 3: A research project in the field of economics, engineering, international development, global education, mathematics, political science, public health, science, or technology proposed by an applicant who will use advanced language proficiency in one of the 78 LCTLs listed in Competitive Preference Priority 2 of this notice in his or her research.

DDRA Invitational Priority: Applications from Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) as well as other institutions that promote the participation of students from minority backgrounds in research abroad projects in foreign languages and international studies.

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of global competencies by promoting teacher education in language and area studies.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,936,746	\$0	\$2,936,746

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
119	0	119

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) provides grants to support overseas projects in training, research, and curriculum development in modern foreign languages and area studies for teachers, students, and faculty engaged in a common endeavor. Projects may include short-term seminars, curriculum development, group research or study, or advanced intensive language programs.

**Short-Term Seminars:** A short-term seminar is designed to help integrate international studies into an institution's or school system's general curriculum. Seminars normally are five to six weeks in length and focus on a particular aspect of area studies, such as the culture of the area or a portion of the culture.

**A Curriculum Development Team:** A curriculum development team, composed of several faculty members or teachers or administrators, may spend four to six weeks in a foreign country or region acquiring resource materials for curriculum development in the modern foreign language or area studies programs. Resource materials may include artifacts, documents, books, educational films, museum reproductions, recordings, and other instructional materials. The project shall provide a systemic use and dissemination in the United States of the acquired materials.

**Advanced Overseas Intensive Language Projects:** An advanced overseas intensive language project is designed to take advantage of the opportunities present in the foreign country by providing intensive advanced foreign language training. Language training shall be given at the advanced level, i.e., at the level equivalent to that provided to students who have successfully completed at least two academic years of language training. The language to be studied shall be indigenous to the host country and maximum use shall be made of local institutions and personnel. Under the grant, an advanced overseas intensive language project period may not exceed 12 months. Project activities may be carried out during a full year, an academic year, a semester, a trimester, a quarter, or a summer.

**GPA Competitive Preference Priority 1:** Applications that focus on one or more of the following geographic regions of the world: sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia,

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe); South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka); and Southeast Asia (Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam).

GPA Competitive Preference Priority 2: Applications that propose short-term projects abroad that provide substantive training and thematic focus on any of the 78 priority languages selected from the U.S. Department of Education's list of Less Commonly Taught Languages (LCTLs): Akan (Twi-Fante), Albanian, Amharic, Arabic (all dialects), Armenian, Azeri (Azerbaijani), Balochi, Bamanakan (Bamana, Bambara, Mandikan, Mandingo, Maninka, Dyula), Belarusian, Bengali (Bangla), Berber (all languages), Bosnian, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cebuano (Visayan), Chechen, Chinese (Cantonese), Chinese (Gan), Chinese (Mandarin), Chinese (Min), Chinese (Wu), Croatian, Dari, Dinka, Georgian, Gujarati, Hausa, Hebrew (Modern), Hindi, Igbo, Indonesian, Japanese, Javanese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Kazakh, Khmer (Cambodian), Kirghiz, Korean, Kurdish (Kurmanji), Kurdish (Sorani), Lao, Malay (Bahasa Melayu or Malaysian), Malayalam, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Oromo, Panjabi, Pashto, Persian (Farsi), Polish, Portuguese (all varieties), Quechua, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Sinhala (Sinhalese), Somali, Swahili, Tagalog, Tajik, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Tibetan, Tigrigna, Turkish, Turkmen, Ukrainian, Urdu, Uyghur/Uigur, Uzbek, Vietnamese, Wolof, Xhosa, Yoruba, and Zulu.

GPA Competitive Preference Priority 3: Applications that propose short-term projects abroad that develop and improve foreign language studies, area studies, or both at elementary and secondary schools by including K-12 teachers or K-12 administrators as at least 50 percent of the project participants.

GPA Invitational Priority: Applications from any one of the following: Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs); Community colleges; New applicants (New applicant means any applicant who has not received a discretionary grant from the Department of Education under a program authorized by Title VI of the HEA or the Fulbright-Hays Act for five years prior to the deadline date for applications under this program).

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of global competencies by promoting teacher education in language and area studies.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,858,401	\$0	\$2,858,401

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
431	0	431

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program provides short-term study and travel seminars abroad for U.S. educators in the social sciences and humanities for the purpose of improving their understanding and knowledge of the peoples and cultures of other countries. Support is generally made available through interagency agreements. The Department of Education transfers funds through the State Department to Fulbright commissions in various countries to pay the costs associated with administering seminars. This partnership allows the program to use the services and expertise of binational organizations to plan and conduct seminars for U.S. educators. Seminars are 4-8 weeks in length.

The Seminars Abroad (SA) program normally offers multiple country seminar offerings for a given fiscal year.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

However, due to funding limitations for FY 2014, the program offered only one seminar that year, to China. China was selected as the sole location in which to conduct a seminar this year as it is the only country with which IFLE conducts annual bilateral exchanges which are authorized under the current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the People's Republic of China and the United States. Each year, the SA program both sends a group of U.S. educators to China and receives one or more groups of Chinese educators to the United States. Preparation for these bilateral projects takes place months to years in advance with discussions and informal agreements between the Department, the Ministry of Education in Beijing, and our respective programming agencies. An additional component of this preparation, as IFLE's China activities are coordinated through a contract with the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations (NCUSCR), involves obtaining USED approval for the project via clearance of the Office of Postsecondary Education acquisition plan for the fiscal year in which the project is funded.

**Strategic Goals:** Provide for the advancement of curriculum development for teachers.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$395,808	\$0	\$395,808

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	0	16

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## Office of the Secretary, International Affairs Office

The International Affairs staff serves as a source of information on international education matters relevant to U.S. education, helps to develop and maintain cooperation with other nations in the field of education, and coordinates the Department's participation in international organizations, studies, and events.

### USED International Visitors Program

The Department hosts international visitors working in foreign governments, such as ministers of education, cabinet officials, and members of national legislatures; superintendents, principals, and teachers; social service workers; religious leaders; representatives of nongovernmental organizations; members of the press; business persons; and other members of the community.

In FY 2014, USED hosted 980 international visitors.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	980	980

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$646,691	\$642,068	\$4,623	\$595,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,241,691†	1,273

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
www.energy.gov • 202-586-5000

The Department of Energy (DOE) conducts a broad array of research and operational programs relating to energy resources, national nuclear security, environmental quality, and science. The DOE mission is as follows: to foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; to be a responsible steward of the nation's nuclear weapons; to clean up the Department's facilities; to lead in the physical sciences and advance the biological, environmental, and computational sciences; and to provide premier scientific instruments for the nation's research enterprise. To accomplish this mission, the Department engages in interagency crosscutting activities, over 200 bilateral and multilateral international agreements, and a substantial number of international collaborations based upon designated legislative authorizations.

The Department actively seeks international cooperation on energy policy and related goals and objectives. The Department of Energy's mission is accomplished through a comprehensive program of research and development activities at National Laboratories, which involve leading scientists, engineers, and other technical staff. In addition, DOE programs provide energy-essential services and operational activities ranging from power generation to marketing the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Many of these programs benefit from regular international exchanges and training. These benefits lead to enhanced energy security initiatives and the stronger comparative position of U.S. industry in world trade.

Since FY 2003, the Department of Energy has been actively developing and reorganizing the existing management infrastructure supporting international exchanges, training, and collaborations to ensure greater accountability across the DOE complex. In addition, DOE has supported new and evolving program activities in compliance with new legislative mandates that ensure homeland security and specifically impact U.S. Government sponsorship of mutually beneficial programs between countries for purposes of international exchanges and training and joint scientific/professional collaborations.

The Department of Energy's Exchange Visitor Program in the Office of Management is the focal point for international exchanges supporting scientific research and development in energy sciences, technological advances, environmental issues, and national security. Sources of funding to support exchanges vary, but often include a financial partnering relationship between DOE and the visitor's home institution and/or government. In addition, other Exchange Visitor Programs across the DOE complex also facilitate international exchanges and training, which promote and support the Department's far-reaching programmatic missions.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

\*\*\*\*\*

## Associate Undersecretary for Environment, Health, Safety, and Security

The Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security establishes environmental data quality policies, requirements, and expectations for the Department of Energy (DOE) to ensure that environmental data quality are valid and reliable for use in managerial decision-making. Through the Department's Analytical Services Program (ASP), under the Office of Sustainability Support (AU-21), both on-site and off-site commercial environmental analytical laboratories are audited, and domestic/international laboratories participate in semi-annual proficiency testing (PT) to foster appropriate analytical method analyses and defensible data results. Radiological, inorganic, and organic constituents in a variety of environmental matrices (soil, water, air, vegetation, and biota, for example) are analyzed and reported to field managers and Middle East/North African nations' governments/laboratories participating in the ASP.

### Analytical Services Program

The ongoing Radiation Measurements Cross-Calibration (RMCC) project was established ten years ago jointly by the DOE, NNSA (NA-21), International Nuclear Safeguards and Engagement Program; and the U.S. Department of State, International Security and Nonproliferation Bureau, Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, Partnership for Nuclear Security Office. Through a series of annual international workshops, the purpose of the RMCC project is to continue to build and strengthen collaborative partnerships between the United States Government and selected Middle East/North African (MENA) nation states via scientific collaborative engagement. This endeavor is focused upon improving regional environmental data quality and radiological measurements, promoting regional nuclear nonproliferation efforts, and fostering partnerships with MENA nation states.

The twenty-two MENA laboratories value their involvement in the Department's quality assurance PT program. The ongoing and planned introduction of nuclear power plants in the Middle East and in the North African region (four units are under construction/planned in the UAE with the first unit scheduled to go on-line in 2017), as well as various waste water desalination projects, have heightened concern that radiological and nonradiological contaminants may enter the environment and cause potential adverse effects to human health. DOE's instruction on Departmental auditing policies, procedures, and practices -- coupled with MENA participation in the Department's PT program -- ensures the quality of data to meet international and nation states' regulatory requirements, and for acquiring reliable base-line environmental data.

An off-shoot of the RMCC has been the establishment of the Environmental Radiation Detection Station (ERDS) project which support a regional approach towards conducting ambient radioisotopes air monitoring and a regional exchange of environmental data. Initially, five nation states have committed participation to the project -- Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, and Tunisia.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

#### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,623	\$4,623

#### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	26	28

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Department of Energy National Training Center

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Critical Infrastructure and Coastal Protection Authority requested that the National Training Center (NTC) provide a Tactical Response Force (TRF-100) Nuclear Security Training course in the United Arab Emirates on March 9 through April 17, 2014. This is the first class held in that country; five courses have been held at the NTC in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

For 24 students, the NTC provided eight instructors for the first four weeks, and four were required for the last two weeks. As part of preparation for the request, an advance trip was taken to the UAE on November 8 through November 14, 2013. The purpose of the trip was to confirm that the UAE facilities, equipment, and services were safe and acceptable for conducting the NTC training.

The NTC received weekly updates regarding the above-mentioned course, and the NTC lead instructor reported that the course went well. The UAE expressed their appreciation and a second iteration, in late calendar year 2014, was requested by the UAE.

**Strategic Goals:**

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Advancement of science.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$595,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$595,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	24	37

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) provides ongoing administrative and financial support for the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) in Japan, which is a research organization dedicated to the discovery, application, and dissemination of knowledge about health effects in the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Through a cooperative agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), DOE funds are provided for the employment of U.S. scientists at RERF, for travel and other support for their families, and for other exchange and training programs involving U.S. universities.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$92,810	\$0	\$92,810

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	21	0	21

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Nuclear Safety

DOE Nuclear Safety Policy is developed by the DOE/HSS/Office of Nuclear Safety. Part of the mission of this office entails interacting with the worldwide and industry leaders in nuclear safety.

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$3,858	\$0	\$3,858

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	1	0	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), created by Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the Department of Energy and is one of ten statistical agencies in the federal government. EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. The EIA also develops extensive country energy profiles.

### Energy Information Administration Programs

EIA supports DOE's international programs by cooperating with international organizations; developing data and information-sharing programs; and participating in international events, conferences, and meetings that advance the mission of EIA.

In FY 2014, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) participated in a number of international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting and energy related collaboration, including the EIA's participation in seminars, conferences, and workshops.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$46,070	\$0	\$46,070

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	0	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Energy Resources

Energy resource initiatives promote the development and deployment of energy systems and practices that will provide current and future generations with energy that is clean, reasonably priced, and reliable. The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Offices of Nuclear Energy and Science address technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, support nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provide power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develop technologies for production and application isotopes technologies, and provide medical research and industrial isotopes. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility.

### National Energy Technology Laboratory

The mission of the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) is to resolve the environmental, supply, and reliability constraints of producing and using fossil energy resources to provide Americans with a stronger economy, healthier environment, and more secure future.

The NETL's International Program is a vital outreach resource that allows the NETL to exchange information and ideas with foreign counterparts; to collect information important to ongoing programs; to promote U.S. technology, equipment, and services; and to further U.S. Government policy objectives when appropriate.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$190,693	\$0	\$190,693

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
50	513	563

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Information Management - Office of Chief Information Officer

The Office of the Chief information Officer (OCIO) has forged valuable partnerships by bringing together internal information technology (IT) resources, our national laboratories, and strategic networks -- both within and outside of the Department -- to promote agency-wide innovation and effective operations that provide tangible, positive, high-value outcomes for the United States. We have an aggressive agenda to accomplish and are operating with urgency to enable DOE's mission.

### Office of Chief Information Officer

The CIO budget reflects activities that bolster the three pillars of the 2012 Information Technology Modernization Strategy: Transform, Protect, and Advance. With alignment to the Department's Management and Performance goal, the OCIO strives to evaluate the utility of existing and new technologies to improve the security and performance of the Department's enterprise architecture. Program's alignment to each goal within the IRM Strategic Plan reflects a dedication to enhancing existing systems and functions to optimize the safety and security of the enterprise. Program functions satisfy Department's mandated Clinger-Cohen and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) responsibilities.

DOE has been the target of multiple cyberattacks. While our defenses have significantly evolved in response to these incidents, the cybersecurity threats continue to adapt as well. To that end, we have taken numerous measures to secure departmental data, along with the personal information of our workforce. For example, we continue to strengthen the Joint Cybersecurity Coordination Center (JC3) to improve incident detection and response across multiple federal agency partners. In addition, we have identified improvement areas in our cybersecurity training programs and established an executive-level Cyber Council to integrate cyber-related activities across the Department. As cybersecurity threats continue to become more frequent, persistent, and sophisticated in the years ahead, we will increase our vigilance by aggressively expanding our ability to prevent, detect, and respond to enterprise cybersecurity threats.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.  
Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

#### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,004	\$0	\$4,004

#### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

#### Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	0	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

---

The IT strategy has been transformed to meet the Departments demanding need. The strategy is designed to:

- Leverage existing information technology and expertise to maximize mission accomplishment and reduce costs,
- Identify and foster new and emerging information technology to maximize mission accomplishment and reduce costs,
- Provide Departmental it governance, policy, and oversight processes to ensure secure, efficient, and cost-effective use of it resources, and
- Ensure acceptable risk-based cybersecurity through enhanced enterprise situational awareness, development of near real-time risk management, and combating advanced persistent threats.

To further assist, we are actively executing the 25 Point implementation Plan to Reform Federal IT Management and the Digital Government Strategy as part of our efforts and a critical element to DOE mission success. The OCIO is committed to supporting the sharing of best practices across the federal IT community.

Improving federal IT management requires not only knowing what does not work, but identifying what does work and implementing it. Leading the Department's IT reform initiatives is an exciting privilege, and the intent is to bring about positive transformation to better achieve the Department's unique mission.

## Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) leads the federal government's research, development, and deployment efforts in energy efficiency. EERE's role is to invest in high-risk, high-value research and development that is critical to America's energy future and would not be sufficiently conducted by the private sector acting on its own. Program activities are conducted in partnership with the private sector, state and local government, DOE National Laboratories, and universities. EERE also collaborates with U.S. and international stakeholders (involving international partnerships and exchanges via Implementing Agreements, Bilateral Agreements, and Trilateral Agreements) to develop programs and policies to facilitate the deployment of advanced clean energy technologies and practices. Collectively, these initiatives represent EERE's mission to strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality in public-private partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable, and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.

### Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include providing information on advanced technologies, systems, and partnership opportunities that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pollution prevention; assisting U.S. industry to develop clean, renewable, and more economical sources of electricity; and providing case studies about technologies, such as solar thermal, biomass, fuel-cells, hydrogen, and high-temperature superconductors.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's purpose internationally is to engage in a variety of international initiatives, partnerships, and events that promote greater understanding and utilization of renewable energy and energy efficiency worldwide with groups such as the EU-US Energy Council, the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the International Energy Agency (IEA), just to name a few. The various working groups focus on Global Energy Security and Markets, Energy Policy, and Technology Research and Development and Demonstration (RD&D). For example, EERE and the EU-US Energy Council are working together to coordinate activities and share information that will propel energy policy and deployment, and to accelerate the development of clean energy technologies.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
137	0	137

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Office of Fossil Energy

The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Office increased focus on developing new concepts of fossil energy technologies that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the nation's energy security, and ensure the availability of affordable fossil fuels.

### Office of Fossil Energy International Program

The Fossil Energy International Program, in partnership with its stakeholders, has the mission of supporting the activities of the Department of Energy and the interests of the U.S. Government by identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and promoting technologies and solutions that will improve the global environment and increase U.S. energy security. All international exchanges and training were in the areas of coal and coal products and natural gas and petroleum technologies.

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$304,633	\$0	\$304,633

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	240	325

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Science

The Office of Science includes programs that focus on scientific research and development of technologies pertaining to issues of significant value at global, national, and international levels. The Office of Science manages a unique and vital infrastructure for America's scientists, engineers, teachers, and students, as well as for the international community. The Office of Science oversees ten outstanding National Laboratories that support the missions of its science programs with unmatched capabilities for solving complex interdisciplinary problems. In addition, the Office of Science builds and operates large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These Office of Science facilities and capabilities have produced outstanding value, technological advances, and progress on many national priorities in scientific research.

The National Laboratory System represents the most comprehensive research system of its kind in the world. These laboratories perform research and development that is not well-suited to university or private sector research facilities because of its scope, infrastructure, or multidisciplinary nature, but for which there is a strong public or national purpose. A high level of collaboration among all of the National Laboratories in the use of world-class scientific equipment and supercomputers, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams of scientists increases their collective contribution to the Department of Energy and the nation, making the laboratory system more valuable as a whole than the sum of its parts. All of the scientific research programs inherently include opportunities for collaborative research both nationally and internationally and often involve academic research, professional training, and practical experience. Each of the programs referenced later in this section were supported or enhanced by international exchanges and training.

The Office of Science oversees the following National Laboratories:

- Ames Laboratory
- Argonne National Laboratory
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

The Office of Science also funds research and development projects conducted at the following additional National Laboratories, which are overseen by other DOE program offices:

- Idaho National Laboratory
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Sandia National Laboratories
- Savannah River National Laboratory

## Office of Science International Programs

The Office of Science funds basic research to advance the fundamental science and technology knowledge base, to train future scientists and researchers, to promote national energy security, and to maintain U.S. scientific leadership. Areas covered include basic energy sciences research in materials and chemical sciences, engineering and geosciences, and energy biosciences; magnetic fusion energy; health and environmental research; high energy and nuclear physics; and computational and technology research in mathematical, informational, and computational sciences.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
145	0	145

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*



# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$252,000	\$252,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$252,000	685

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Global Health Affairs  
200 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20201  
www.hhs.gov • 202-690-6174

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the federal government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is charged with protecting the public health of the nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and responding to public health emergencies.

#### Headquarters Experience and Technical Assistance Program

The Headquarters Experience and Technical Assistance (HETA) Program is a role-specific developmental opportunity for CDC Locally Employed Staff (LE Staff) offered by the Center for Global Health (CGH) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HETA provides LE Staff in its overseas offices with an opportunity to work directly with CDC Headquarters offices in Atlanta, Georgia.

The goals of the program are to:

- Support CDC Headquarters programs benefitting from LE Staff knowledge of working in the field,
- Provide an opportunity for highly qualified LE Staff to contribute to and learn more about programs at CDC Headquarters,
- Establish a strong link between CDCs global workforce and its Headquarters' operations, and
- Empower LE Staff to strengthen CDCs overseas programs upon return to their home office.

The program consists of a two-day orientation, which introduces participants to CDC Headquarters and the HETA

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

program. This is followed by a supervised 12-week assignment with an office in CGH or an office that works routinely with the Center. A final group session takes place during the last day of the participants stay in Atlanta, Georgia, and consists of presentations from the participants regarding their work at Headquarters along with a debriefing on the experience. All travel expenses, including lodging and per diem, are covered by the LE Staff participants' home offices overseas. The participants' home offices also continue to pay participants' salaries during the program.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$252,000	\$0	\$252,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	13	13

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for protecting the public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the U.S. food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by accelerating innovations to make medicines more effective and providing the public with accurate, science-based information on medicines and food to improve their health. FDA plays a significant role in addressing the U.S. counterterrorism capability and ensuring the security of the food supply.

### FDA International Visitors Program

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Office of International Programs (OIP) International Visitors Program (IVP) is an on-going program which represents an important component of FDA's international public health work. This OIP program is run out of headquarters (the FDA White Oak campus) and the FDA overseas offices in China, India, Latin America and Europe and the scope of the program is meetings between senior US FDA officials and international regulatory counterparts that occur most often on the White Oak campus in Maryland but may also occur overseas. Cooperation and collaboration with the U.S. Food and Drug Administrations (FDAs) international regulatory counterparts fosters opportunities for exchange of mutually beneficial information and maximizes the Agency's global reach for regulatory decision-making.

In FY 2014, OIP hosted/supported 36 delegations from over 17 countries representing 314 visitors from government, multilateral organizations, and academia. International interest in the Agency's work remains strong and, if unrestricted, the number of international visits to FDA will continue to increase.

While much of this report concentrates on the quantity and distribution of OIP-hosted meetings with international visitors in FY 2014, OIPs focus in hosting foreign visitors is not solely on numbers, but instead on the exchange of valuable, quality information and the fostering of strategic relationships while also leveraging resources through partnerships with FDA's regulatory counterparts and public health partners around the globe. OIP also acknowledges the impact of our International Visitors Program in supporting FDA's overall international strategic engagements in FY2014 and beyond.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

#### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

#### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

#### Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	314	314

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## Office of Global Affairs

The Office of Global Affairs (OGA) is the lead HHS office in global health and international matters. OGA provides advice and direction to the HHS leadership regarding international health, family, and social affairs, including health diplomacy in support of U.S. foreign policy.

### International Visitors Program

The Department of Health and Human Services and international visitors benefit from frequent exchanges of information. The sharing of information, including best practices, serves to improve public health and human services in the United States and worldwide. The Department's Office of Global Affairs supports these exchanges on a regular basis.

In FY 2014, OGA hosted 358 foreign visitors from 51 countries to exchange information on public health and human services activities and/or policies.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	358	358

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

All HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative. Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity and these activities are not tabulated in our data system.

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,761,116	\$2,425,000	\$4,336,116	\$27,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,788,116†	9,417

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of International Affairs  
Washington, DC 20528  
www.dhs.gov • 202-282-9240

The National Strategy for Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 served to mobilize and organize our nation to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks. This is an exceedingly complex mission that requires coordinated and focused effort from our entire society. To this end, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established to provide the unifying core of the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure our homeland. The Department's first priority is to prevent further terrorist attacks within the United States. To reduce vulnerability without diminishing economic security and maintaining the free flow of people, goods, and commerce across our borders, the Department of Homeland Security gathers intelligence and analyzes threats, guards our nation's borders and airports, protects our critical infrastructure, and coordinates responses to the American people during times of disaster.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Customs and Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the single unified border agency of the United States. The priority mission of CBP is to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. This important mission calls for improved security at America's borders and ports of entry as well as for extending the U.S. zone of security beyond the nation's physical borders -- so that American borders are the last line of defense, not the first.

CBP also is responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally; stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband; protecting our agricultural and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases; protecting American businesses from theft of their intellectual property; and regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws.

### Customs and Border Protection International Visitors Program

Under the auspices of the International Visitors Program, visiting foreign officials are afforded the opportunity to consult with senior managers and program officers relating to border security and to participate in corresponding on-site observational tours.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

During FY 2014, CBP/INA/IVP had a total of 2,160 visitors.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.  
Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,160	2,160

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is composed of five law enforcement divisions that are supported by several subdivisions. These divisions combine to form new investigative approaches with new resources to provide unparalleled investigation, interdiction, and security services to the public and our law enforcement partners in the federal, local, and international sectors.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is the principal investigative division of ICE. HSI's primary mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, immigration, and infrastructure.

HSI's Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit (IFPCU), with the assistance of the HSI's Office of International Affairs (OIA), supports ICE's missions through the multifaceted, international law enforcement operations and training.

OIA is the largest international investigative component in the Department of Homeland Security, with 73 offices in 47 countries. HSI-Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit and OIA partner with foreign and domestic law enforcement counterparts to combat transnational crime through investigative operations, capacity building, and training programs. The HSI-IFPCU and OIA partnership carries ICE's operational mandate beyond the domestic borders, extending its reach to the overseas environment.

## ICE International Visitors Program

The ICE International Visitors Program (IVP) responds to requests from ICE attaches, the Department of State, foreign embassies, and other ICE components for informational briefings and operational tours for current and emerging foreign law enforcement and border security personnel visiting the United States. The program facilitates the exchange of information and builds professional relationships between ICE and partner nations that support ICE's mission abroad. IVP emphasizes best practices and law enforcement experiences to assist foreign decision makers and policy shapers. The program is designed to facilitate cooperation, exchange information, and build professional relationships among foreign border agencies and law enforcement officials. The majority of foreign participants are government officials. A significant number are senior-level policy and technical officials.

Investigative sessions and operational tours explore such issues as national security, counterterrorism, strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), human rights and trafficking in persons, fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud, and commercial trade enforcement), intellectual property rights violations, smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), cybercrimes (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crimes), trafficking of women and children, undercover operations, the Forensic Document Laboratory, and asset forfeiture as well as issues relating to detention management and deportations, physical security, and intelligence. The opportunity to compare laws and address key border investigative concerns aids the Department of Homeland Security and its foreign counterparts in the joint effort to promote security worldwide.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

---

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	632	632

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multimission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Homeland Security during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

The Coast Guard performs myriad tasks and operations in direct support of critical maritime security and safety roles: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, national defense, and homeland security. Under the mandates of numerous laws, the Service's missions include maritime search and rescue, International Ice Patrol operations, polar and domestic waterway icebreaking, bridge administration, aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, vessel traffic management, at-sea enforcement of living marine resource laws and treaty obligations, at-sea drug and illegal migrant interdiction, and port security and safety.

### U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management.

The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program.

International nominees must be sponsored by their respective governments through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September time frame.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,425,000	\$0	\$2,425,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training through deployable teams of Coast Guard personnel that conduct tailored training and maritime assessments in the host country via Mobile Education and Training Teams (MET/MTT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$2,538,016	\$2,538,016

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	244	1,094	1,338

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## U.S. Coast Guard International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. The majority of visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	5,022	5,022

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training or technical assistance to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians from foreign military and civilian agencies when Coast Guard operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by or through another U.S. Government agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or host country funds. Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers and ship transfer On-the-Job Training (OJT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,798,100	\$1,798,100

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$27,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$27,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	240	240

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$198,356	\$198,356	\$0	\$1,008,977†	\$68,950†	\$61,169†	\$80,076†	\$1,417,528†	629

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240  
www.doi.gov • 202-208-3048

The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor America's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages U.S. public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources, and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological sciences. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

- (1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross-border fires.
- (2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.
- (3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:
  - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
  - Convention to Combat Desertification
  - Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
  - 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
  - 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
  - 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
  - Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
  - Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
  - Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (such as water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (such as monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination.

## Reclamation International Visitors Program

Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which generally provide the international visitor with an overview of Reclamation's organization, or a site visit to, or tour of any of its facilities.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Integrated water resources development and dam safety.
- Water conservation, reclamation, and reuse.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	388	388

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Reclamation Training Programs

The Bureau of Reclamation Training Programs are tailored to fit specific requests and vary in length. The programs usually combine office and field visits or study tours to Reclamation's facilities and irrigation districts, along with meetings with private sector and nongovernmental organizations. All costs involved with providing training programs must be reimbursed to Reclamation by each trainee's government or sponsoring agency.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$99,579	\$0	\$99,579

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	32	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving, unimpaired, the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, the NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

### NPS Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange.

Many NPS exchange visitors comment that their interactions with park staff and the public have given them an appreciation for the United States and the National Park Service. These relationships can serve to increase the cooperation between the NPS and its foreign counterparts. Partnering with our neighbors across the border and around the globe may prove to be essential in confronting resource challenges and protecting U.S. parks in the 21st century.

Reflecting on FY 2014, the National Park Service J-1 Exchange Visitor Program strengthened NPS's ties with our counterparts in many nations' national parks agencies, universities, and NGO's through our exchange activities. Our J-1 exchange programs made a difference in the professional development of participating foreign nationals and NPS staff.

A total of 36 international visitors, from 15 different countries, visited 20 separate U.S. national parks. Reciprocally, 41 National Park Service employees traveled internationally, participating in meetings and providing technical exchange to international protected areas.

Our exchange program is small since foreign participants self-finance their programs and nearly all NPS international programs abroad are funded from outside agencies or nongovernmental organizations.

Many countries look to the United States as a leader in park and protected area management. Similarly, the National Park Service seeks to learn innovative practices from other countries' park agencies. Thus, the NPS Exchange Visitor Program is beneficial to participants and to our organization as it connects conservationists from around the globe to further national park preservation.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**Strategic Goals:**

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen national park and protected area management.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,200	\$0	\$16,200

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$22,390	\$66,429	\$9,615	Not Tracked	\$98,434

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	36	77

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

### Exchange Visitor Scientist Program

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts one distinct exchange program. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS research studies program within the United States. Selected international academia and professionals participate in projects including, but not limited to, biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

The USGS also sends its own scientists overseas to participate in collaborative research studies and conduct training programs, as well as receive training in other countries.

Most visitors successfully completed their research/training program. Visitors gained experience in their scientific field of study and applied it to their professional life and/or their university's research thesis requirement. All sponsors involved were glad to be able to participate in the program.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.  
Advancement of science and research opportunities for exchange visitors.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$82,577	\$0	\$82,577

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$986,587	\$2,521	\$51,554	\$80,076	\$1,120,738

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	132	132

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$143,551,858	\$1,284,624	\$142,267,234	\$4,613†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,558†	\$143,575,029†	45,997

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Public Affairs  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530  
[www.justice.gov](http://www.justice.gov) • 202-514-2007

The Department of Justice (DOJ), under the Attorney General, enforces federal laws and contributes to the fair and efficient administration of the federal justice system. The Department is responsible for detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminal offenders; upholding the civil rights of all Americans; enforcing laws to protect the environment; ensuring healthy business competition in America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

The Department's international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training, which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Antitrust Division

For over six decades, the mission of the Antitrust Division has been to promote and protect the competitive process -- and the American economy -- through the enforcement of antitrust laws. Antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division institutes a civil action seeking a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations. Many of the Division's accomplishments on these fronts were made possible by an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination with foreign antitrust enforcement agencies and with State Attorneys General.

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

## Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

The Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies.

In FY 2014, DOJ and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) continued to provide technical assistance on competition law and policy matters to newer competition agencies, including agencies in China, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, South Africa, and Zambia. Technical assistance was also offered to New Zealand in connection with its adoption of criminal penalties for certain antitrust violations. DOJ also provided commentary developing countries' proposed antitrust laws, regulations, and guidelines; hosted a number of visits and study missions by officials of younger agencies; sent officials and staff to participate in seminars and conferences hosted by other agencies; and engaged in other assistance efforts to younger agencies, such as providing advice on cases and issues by e-mail, phone, and video conferences. In addition, DOJ and FTC provided experts to the OECD's regional training center events in Hungary and South Korea, including workshops on cartels and merger reviews.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,324	\$17,444	\$36,768

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,613	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,558	\$23,171

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	468	489

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 94 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation.

Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

## International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) works with foreign governments to develop professional and transparent law enforcement institutions that protect human rights, combat corruption, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. ICITAP supports both national security and foreign policy objectives.

ICITAP is situated organizationally within the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and works in close partnership with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of Defense. These agencies fund ICITAP's programs.

As ICITAP works within the framework of the USG's foreign assistance strategy, it focuses on key DOJ concerns: international terrorism and transnational crime. DOJ efforts to protect the United States require effective international law enforcement partnerships, and strengthening national security calls for the promotion overseas of democracy, regional stability, and rule of law.

ICITAP focuses on long-term comprehensive, sustainable law enforcement reform in a broad range of subject matter areas:

- Organizational Development
- Transnational Crime
- Criminal Investigations
- Public Integrity and Anticorruption
- Specialized and Tactical Skills
- Forensics
- Basic Police Skills
- Academy and Instructor Development
- Community Policing
- Corrections
- Marine and Border Security
- Information Systems
- Criminal Justice Coordination

ICITAP's expertise has grown over the years in response to three types of development challenges, each requiring a unique approach: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing law enforcement institutions in emerging democracies and developing countries, (2) assisting key allies in combating terrorism and corruption, and (3) developing law enforcement institutions in the context of post-conflict reconstruction or international peacekeeping operations.

ICITAP programs are designed in partnership with the host countries. Program implementation methods include on-the-ground, preprogram assessments; program planning, management, and review; curriculum development; classroom training, seminars, and workshops; internships; equipment donations; donor coordination; and on-the-job training and mentoring provided by embedded long-term advisers.

In carrying out its programs, ICITAP enlists the professional assistance of numerous federal partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms,

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

and Explosives; the Bureau of Prisons; the U.S. Marshals Service; the Internal Revenue Service; and the Department of Homeland Security. View more program information electronically at [www.justice.gov/criminal-icitap](http://www.justice.gov/criminal-icitap).

During FY 2014, ICITAP had program-related exchanges and/or training in 40 countries. These exchanges involved 11,289 foreign participants, and 923 U.S. participants. For these programs, ICITAP received \$90,237,930 in program funding. ICITAP receives program funding through interagency agreements with DOD, DOS, and USAID. Funding figures represent program funding received in FY 2014. Interagency funding agreements are often for multi-year programs. Funding for some of the reported border crossing activity was received in previous years, and is therefore not included in the funding data for FY 2014.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$90,237,930	\$90,237,930

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
923	11,289	12,212

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) Program works with partner countries to develop and strengthen fair, just, accountable, and sustainable justice systems; to build strong international partners to combat transnational criminal activities; and to enhance and foster the administration of justice and rule of law consistent with international norms and standards.

OPDAT's programs and projects support the United States national security, law enforcement, and justice policy goals and priorities by assisting foreign counterparts in developing and implementing capabilities to address and combat terrorism, terrorism financing, money laundering and economic crime, organized crime, corruption, cyber crime, intellectual property crimes, trafficking in persons, trafficking in narcotics, and other transnational criminal activities. OPDAT does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by assisting with legislative drafting; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators and judges through case based mentoring, practical workshops and developmental programming; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

Established in 1991 in response to the growing threat of transnational crime, OPDAT draws on Department of Justice (DOJ) resources and expertise to customize and implement assistance programs tailored to meet the needs of partner nations. When possible, OPDAT synchronizes its assistance programs with those of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). OPDAT also coordinates with U.S. interagency partners, with the international donor community, with multinational organizations, and with relevant international experts.

The majority of OPDAT's assistance programs are implemented in country by Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs), who are experienced U.S. prosecutors attached to U.S. Embassies for at least one year, typically longer. OPDAT also deploys Intermittent Legal Advisors (ILAs), U.S. prosecutors who are on targeted assignments of less than a year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

---

During FY 2014, OPDAT, through its RLAs and ILAs, has developed powerful and innovative programs to improve the capabilities of foreign justice sector institutions and their law enforcement personnel to combat transnational crime, corruption, and terrorism consistent with international norms and standards and in furtherance of U.S. national security. During FY 2014, OPDAT's funds primarily came from the Department of State.

**Fighting Terrorism To Protect the United States and Its Allies:** OPDAT has a number of programs throughout the world to fight terrorism and terrorist financing. Examples of such programs follow.

OPDAT RLAs have been at the forefront of helping justice systems in the Balkans disrupt the growing numbers of terrorist fighters traveling to and from conflict zones in the Middle East. A Balkan Regional Counterterrorism RLA was approved and funded to be placed in the U.S. Embassy in Albania with responsibility in coordinating capacity building for investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases throughout the region but with specific focus on the Western Balkans. In Kosovo, authorities arrested 60 persons suspected of involvement in recruitment or being foreign terrorist fighters, as well as plotting terrorist acts in Kosovo. OPDAT, NSD, and the FBI provided technical assistance to Kosovar prosecutors and investigators in preparing their case for trial. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, OPDAT and NSD, at the request of the chief prosecutor, provided technical assistance in developing a case involving 16 persons arrested for their involvement with or as foreign terrorist fighters. In Albania, OPDAT and NSD provided assistance to Albanian prosecutors resulting in the arrest and trial of eight persons involved in support for or as foreign terrorist fighters.

OPDAT programs in other parts of the world have significantly increased the capacity of local governments to combat terrorism and the financing of terrorism. For example, the OPDAT RLAs in Indonesia supply ongoing, vital support to the Government of Indonesia on terrorism issues, working loosely with the Attorney General's Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force (Satgas), which was created with OPDAT assistance. The Satgas task force concept has served as a model for the creation of other specialized units, most notably the Anti-Corruption Task Force and the Natural Resources Crimes Task Force.

In Kenya, the OPDAT RLA helped establish a Financial Reporting Center (FRC). The RLAs work with the FRC and with the Kenya prosecutor's office to improve their efforts to enforce the new terrorism and money laundering laws, and to begin to implement aspects of the mutual legal assistance and asset forfeiture legislation, led the international Financial Action Task Force to remove Kenya from the International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) process (the black list).

In only its first full year of operation in Niger, the OPDAT RLA, working cooperatively with French, EU, and other international partners, encouraged Nigerien prosecutors, investigators, and judges to utilize their laws, modern law enforcement tools, and cooperation to effectively combat the terrorist threats from a variety of violent extremist organizations, including Boko Haram. These efforts contributed to the arrest and indictment of multiple suspected terrorists.

**Ensuring the Rights of Vulnerable Populations:** OPDAT has varied programs throughout the world regarding issues relating to the rights and protection of vulnerable populations. Examples of such programs follow.

OPDAT RLAs in the Western Hemisphere helped DOJ respond to the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) crisis by delivering critical technical assistance to justice sector institutions in the region, as well providing information to Department leadership and Congressional delegations as to the root causes and circumstances surrounding the crisis. The OPDAT RLA in Honduras traveled across the region to establish relationships and promote collaboration among the neighboring countries, and is providing technical assistance in cases not only in Honduras, but also in Guatemala and El Salvador. The El Salvador RLA has been providing technical assistance to Salvadoran prosecutors working on UAC cases. In Mexico, OPDAT RLAs are expanding TIP programming to include other countries in the region, also contributing to a much-needed regional approach and collaboration on this issue which affects U.S. national security.

Meanwhile, DOJ OPDAT Indonesia has worked closely with Indonesia's Witness Protection and Victim Assistance Commission, (LPSK), the Attorney General's Office, and other Indonesian agencies to revise Indonesia's 2006 Witness Protection legislation. On September 17, 2014, the Indonesian parliament passed comprehensive revisions to Indonesia's 2006 Witness Protection legislation increasing the rights of witnesses and victims, and extending witness protection and victim assistance to cooperating witnesses and informants.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In Mexico, the OPDAT RLA program has significantly increased the capacity of the justice system to provide victim assistance in the fight against Trafficking in Persons. OPDAT Mexico was also instrumental in the creation and implementation of the Amber Alert system, which, since 2012, has led to the rescue of over 200 missing children.

In furtherance of the U.S. Government's commitment to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, OPDAT works with partner countries in the Balkans to develop law enforcement and prosecutorial capacity to combat crimes of gender violence and trafficking. In Kosovo, OPDAT assisted in the drafting of a new criminal code which contains a number of articles and/or enhanced penalties for crimes involving domestic violence and which puts an affirmative burden on all persons to report child abuse. In Albania, the OPDAT RLA has worked closely with the Serious Crimes Prosecution Office to create an Anti-Trafficking Unit, with exclusive and nationwide jurisdiction of trafficking cases. The OPDAT RLA has also prompted the Government to conduct a complete review of its Criminal Procedure Code to strengthen the rights of women. In Macedonia, with assistance from the OPDAT RLA at the time, the parliament enacted a new law on a special register for convicted sex offenders, whose names are published on the net. Macedonia is the first country in the region to launch an online pedophile register, and the public online availability of this registry is the direct result of OPDAT action.

**Building Institutions To Fight Corruption:** OPDAT has assisted foreign prosecutors, police, judicial personnel, and others working to build sustainable and effective criminal justice institutions, necessary tools in the battle against corruption. Drawing upon U.S. prosecutors and other law enforcement specialists, OPDAT implemented assistance programs around the world tailored to specific anti-corruption problems. Examples of a few notable successes in the past year include Malaysia, the Philippines, and Senegal.

At the invitation of the Malaysian government, OPDAT has been working with prosecutors, investigators, administrators and Cabinet level Ministers to create institutions designed to attack the serious problem of police corruption within the ranks of the Royal Malaysian Police. In Senegal, OPDAT has worked to raise the capacity of prosecutors and investigative judges who are recovering assets and trying cases against corrupt officials from the former administration, including the former President's son Karim Wade. This program was recently highlighted by the White House as an example of President Obama's commitment to an anti-corruption partnership with Senegal and other African at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit held in Washington, D.C. Finally, OPDAT assisted the Office of the Ombudsman in the Philippines in creating pilot teams combining prosecutors and investigator for high-profile cases, including recent prosecutions in the Pork Barrel scam, the most important corruption case in recent Philippines history.

OPDAT has been involved increasingly in developing the anti-corruption capabilities of prosecutors in Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Serbia. In Albania, this effort has resulted in an extensive public campaign to root out corruption as well as the drafting of a prosecutors ethics code.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Achieving Peace, and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$50,617,941	\$50,617,941

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
721	16,066	16,787

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growth, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States, and (2) to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

### DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours

DEA conducts briefings and provides tours to high-level international law enforcement executives. The program's major objectives include: (1) contributing to the basic infrastructure development for carrying out counter-narcotics law enforcement activities in cooperating countries, (2) discussing strategies for improving technical skills of drug law enforcement personnel in these countries, and (3) increasing cooperation among high-level U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials in the training arena. The effectiveness of DEA's counternarcotics efforts overseas is viewed in terms of progress made in the establishment of effective host country enforcement training institutions. As such, visiting officials typically receive detailed briefings and corresponding documents regarding DEA demographics; learn about the hiring practices in recruitment and selection of DEA special agents, intelligence research specialists, diversion investigators, and chemists; become aware of DEA Academy Basic Training and Worldwide In-Service Training curricula that includes performance and evaluation standards; and receive comprehensive tours of DEA facilities.

In FY 2014, the International Training Section conducted nine briefing and tours of the DEA Training Academy facilities to 97 foreign law enforcement officials, which focused on the types of training programs available.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	97	97

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Narcotics Control Training Program

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) operates in coordination with the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of Defense and its various commands, U.S. Embassy officials, DEA Region Management Staff and Country Attaches, other U.S. federal government officials, and foreign government officials in developing, managing, and conducting international counter narcotics training programs. These training programs are designed for foreign law enforcement officials and are conducted both in the United States and overseas.

The DEA International Narcotics Control Training Program strives to increase narcotic law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies; encourage and assist key countries in the development of self-sufficient



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

narcotic investigative training programs; provide foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level narcotic investigations; and increase and foster regional cooperation and communication between the host nation countries and the United States Government, U.S. Embassy, and DEA personnel.

DEAs International Narcotics Control Training Program aims to upgrade the drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies; encourage and assist key countries in developing self-sufficient narcotics investigation training programs; increase cooperation and communication between foreign law enforcement personnel and DEA in international drug trafficking intelligence and operations; provide foreign officials with motivation, as well as the necessary skills and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level international drug investigations; and develop regional cooperation between countries and encourage long-range strategic planning to enhance enforcement and intelligence operations. In FY 2014, TRI conducted training for 9,074 foreign law enforcement officials.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.  
Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,265,300	\$1,393,919	\$2,659,219

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,161	9,074	10,235

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

### Global Training Unit

The FBI's Global Training Unit (GTU) was established within the FBI's International Operations Division to coordinate, manage, and deliver training to foreign law enforcement partners. GTU is committed to building and sustaining the security capacity of our partner nations through continued application of international training. GTU acquired this responsibility for the FBI in March 2013 and will continue to lead this mission indefinitely.

GTU delivered approximately 265 international courses in 75 countries during the reporting period. These training initiatives increased the ability of foreign law enforcement agencies to investigate criminal activity and created partnerships whereby the FBI and host countries could work jointly on international cases of mutual interest.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	6,177	6,177

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$30,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,427†	\$2,544,427†	99

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Public Affairs  
200 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20210  
www.dol.gov • 202-693-4676

The Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, helping employers find workers, strengthening the collective bargaining process, and tracking changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and other income support.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) leads the U.S. Department of Labor's efforts to ensure that workers around the world are treated fairly and are able to share in the benefits of the global economy. ILAB's mission is to use all available international channels to improve working conditions, raise living standards, protect workers' ability to exercise their rights, and address the workplace exploitation of children and other vulnerable populations.

### Office of Trade and Labor Affairs

The goal of the reported programs is to improve working conditions and adherence to international labor standards in countries around the world by working with governments and other key stakeholders to improve workers' rights. Projects vary in length depending on needs and available funding for them. Both of these projects are ongoing.

The project in Egypt provides assistance to export industries to boost competitiveness and productivity by building better systems for factory-level human resource management, improving compliance with international labor standards, and strengthening worker-management dialogue. The project is focused on the textile and ready-made garment industries and the food processing sector.

The project in Georgia enhances the capacity of the government of Georgia to enforce labor laws, respect

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

international labor standards, and strengthen the effectiveness of the Georgia Trade Union Confederation and its affiliates to represent workers' rights and interests.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.  
Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; and international comparisons of labor statistics.

### Division of International Technical Cooperation Program

The Division of International Technical Cooperation (ITC) strengthens statistical development around the world through technical cooperation, seminars, and customized training programs. For over 65 years, BLS has assisted statistical organizations throughout the world in the collection, processing, analysis, dissemination, and use of labor statistics. Each year, ITC conducts several international seminars in Washington, D.C., on various topics related to labor and price statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. ITC also arranges special programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. Fees are charged for seminars, customized training programs, and consultants. Participants are sponsored by their own governments, the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, international organizations such as the Asia Foundation, or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions. Funding for ITC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ITC seminars.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Division of International Technical Cooperation conducted four international seminars in 2014: Measuring Productivity (June 9-13, 2014); Economic Indicators (June 23-27, 2014); Labor Market Information: Business Establishment Surveys (September 8-12, 2014); and Labor Market Information: Household Labor Force Surveys (September 8-12, 2014). Eleven participants from six countries participated in these seminars.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Statistical Capacity Building.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$30,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,427	\$44,427

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	89	91

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$750,231,060	\$744,094,523	\$6,136,537	\$102,426,408†	\$75,821,517†	\$44,225,150†	\$728,499†	\$973,432,634†	63 320,355

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of Public Information  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520  
www.state.gov • 202-647-6575

The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Bureau of African Affairs

The Bureau of African Affairs advises the Secretary of State and guides the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishment in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The Bureau is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with democracy in Africa, Africa's food crisis, HIV/AIDS, education, sustainable development, refugees, and economic prosperity.

### Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs include a variety of seminars, speakers programs, training courses, and conferences that focus on issues such as journalism and media ethics, HIV/AIDS, women's issues, elections, English teaching, conflict resolution, and the promotion of democracy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

---

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$124,378	\$9,100	\$133,478

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	28	700	728

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization that plays an essential role within the Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all domestic State Department facilities, which number more than 90, as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

## Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to assist the law enforcement agencies of partner nations develop and strengthen their technical and tactical capabilities to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives. They improve the operational and tactical capabilities that partner nations need to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. ATA training enhances and sustains partner nations' capacities to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Partner countries' improved capabilities serve as force multipliers to bolster the United States' efforts to defend American citizens and U.S. business and USG interests abroad. This is a key part of the nation's first line of defense in protecting the American homeland.

ATA programs advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening cooperative efforts between U.S. law enforcement officers and those of partner countries engaged in the front lines in the global war on terrorism. ATA assistance plays a key role in maintaining and increasing partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. Nearly all terrorists captured overseas were apprehended by the security or police authorities of partner nations, either unilaterally, or in close cooperation with the United States.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$100,630,623	\$0	\$100,630,623

### Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

### Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	12,975	12,976

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

### Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the East Asia-Pacific region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote regional stability, foster democracy and human rights, encourage economic prosperity, further cooperation on fighting transnational issues and international crime, and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$3,123,996	\$600,585	\$3,724,581

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$32,600	Not Tracked	\$50,000	\$33,000	\$115,600

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	1,074	70,911	71,985

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The mission of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that strengthen the development of peaceful relations. ECA advances U.S. foreign policy priorities through international educational and cultural programs that build mutual understanding. International educational and cultural exchange in the United States and abroad includes robust participation of youth, women, minorities, and underserved communities. American global competitiveness and Americans' understanding of the world are enhanced through international educational and cultural exchange. ECA is the recognized U.S. Government leader in the effective management of international educational and cultural programs.

The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

### Citizen Exchange Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges sponsors professional, youth, cultural, and sports exchange programs to facilitate cooperation and collaboration between the people of the United States, and the people of other countries throughout the world. Through grants both to individual American experts and to American nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and colleges and universities, the Office supports projects that promote sustained and substantive contact among American and foreign professionals, artists and performers, coaches and athletes, and youth communities.

Professional Fellows focus on a variety of themes of global concern -- such as health, climate change, economic development, and government -- and are generally conducted through two-way exchanges: Americans travel abroad to understand shared values and challenges with audiences overseas, and their foreign counterparts visit the United States to learn how Americans manage these issues. Activities include internships, seminars, and workshops, as well as site visits to organizations and institutions throughout the United States and in countries overseas.

Youth Programs foster ties between the United States and other countries through exchange programs for high school students that promote mutual understanding, leadership development, educational transformation, and democratic ideals. Opportunities for students to travel to the United States and abroad include academic year exchanges and intensive, short-term programs. Youth Programs also support online education programs, as well as intensive language training and cultural immersion programs for U.S. students at the precollege level.

Cultural Programs focus on American artists, filmmakers, musicians, writers, dance troupes, and other specialists who demonstrate the creativity and diversity of American society. Cultural exchanges use the arts to address such issues as tolerance, conflict resolution, intellectual property rights, HIV/AIDS awareness, and governance, as well as accountability in management of cultural institutions. Efforts are made to reach out to nonelite audiences that have little direct exposure to American culture and values. Cultural exchanges also involve engaging foreign artists in the United States through ambitious programming that includes master classes, workshops, and performances.

SportsUnited work at the grass-roots level to aid nonelite youth (ages seven to 17) in discovering how success in athletics can be translated into the development of life skills and achievement in the classroom. Sports Envoys are American athletes and coaches, selected in cooperation with U.S. sports leagues and federations, who travel overseas to work with boys and girls. They conduct clinics, visit schools, and engage youth in a dialogue on the importance of leadership and respect for diversity. Sports Visitors are youth and youth coaches nominated by U.S. embassies abroad to travel to the United States for technical sports training, sports management, conflict resolution training, and exposure to valuable U.S. sports contacts; they are encouraged to conduct in-country clinics for youth with their newly learned skills when they return home. The International Sports Programming Initiative awards grants to U.S. public and private nonprofit [501(c)(3)] institutions to conduct projects that enhance and improve the infrastructure of youth sports and fitness programs for nonelite athletes.

Citizen Exchange competitions are announced throughout the year at the following State Department, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs website address: <http://exchanges.state.gov/grants>.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$103,194,000	\$0	\$103,194,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$6,304,367	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,304,367

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	6,133	9,461	15,594

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multidonor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program supports exchanges designed to help students from the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities understand the other community and the conflict in Cyprus from a different perspective and learn conflict resolution and mediation skills.

The Wye River Peace Accords Exchanges aims to support and advance implementation of the Middle East peace through education activities among the Palestinian Authority and Israel and organizations in the United States.

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative aims to strengthen educational systems and democratization principles and fortify and extend vital development partnerships between United States and Africa.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$73,710,605	\$0	\$73,710,605

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$1,430,712	\$289,507	Not Tracked	\$1,720,219

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	1,390	1,414

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with over 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains America's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the Fulbright Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 50 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include Fulbright Students, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Teachers, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards over 8,000 fellowships and scholarships to U.S. and foreign graduate students, university professors and professionals, and secondary school teachers to study, lecture, teach, or conduct research abroad and in the United States.

The Fulbright Program is noted for its binationalism. The program is meant to support bilateral priorities and host governments to join with the United States in shaping goals and contributing to the costs of the program. In many countries, the support of the host government equals or exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, the Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal is to achieve parity of contributions from all foreign governments.

Related academic exchange programs administered by the Bureau support exchange participants through the Critical Language Scholarships Program for U.S. graduate and undergraduate students, the Study of the U.S. Summer Institutes for foreign undergraduates and scholars, the Global Undergraduate Scholarship Program placing foreign students in U.S. institutions for a semester or academic year of study, teacher exchanges, and the Community College Initiative for foreign undergraduates.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$252,077,537	\$32,000	\$252,109,537

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$92,265,189	\$57,500,724	\$16,758,116	\$7,499	\$166,531,528

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,869	5,758	9,627

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch is located within the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs. Programs administered and funded by the Educational Information and Resources Branch develop, support, and strengthen the professional infrastructure for educational exchanges between the United States and other countries. Through its support of research and data collection on international educational exchanges, the branch also contributes to the increasingly important public policy debate on such issues as the involvement of foreign scholars in academic research and teaching and the importance of American students studying overseas.

The professional exchanges infrastructure, which includes overseas educational advisers and U.S. professionals working in international education, enhances the ability of the bureau to conduct government-sponsored academic exchanges, provides assistance to international students and scholars interested in studying in the United States, and bolsters U.S. study abroad programs. The branch's programs are designed to help participants in educational exchange at every academic level, whether publicly or privately financed, receive professional assistance that will lead to an appropriate, positive international educational experience. More specifically, the branch promotes the international exchange of students and scholars by providing support for a network of educational advising centers located in nearly every country of the world. Collectively known as EducationUSA advising centers, these centers promote study in the United States.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 16 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office manages the English Language Fellow Program, which places about 104 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year, sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals, and supervises the English Access Microscholarship program, which provides English language instruction and an American-style classroom experience to nonelite Muslim young people. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$54,870,538	\$83,161	\$54,953,699

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
157	16,991	17,148

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program brings approximately 4,000 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience America firsthand. International Visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, NGOs, and other fields, selected by American Embassy officials overseas in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan. Programs are designed to address issues ranging from international security, democracy, governance, and the rule of law and civil society, to trade, economic development, the environment, HIV/AIDS, diversity and tolerance, international crime, trafficking in humans, freedom of the press, and the arts. More than 290 current and former heads of state, 2,000 cabinet-level ministers, and many other distinguished world leaders in government and the private sector have participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The program is conducted in cooperation with a number of nonprofit organizations operating under cooperative agreements with the Department of State. The program also relies on the commitment and skills of over 95 community-based organizations across the country. They represent a wide range of institutions and expertise from universities to World Affairs Councils to all-volunteer organizations. Known collectively as Councils for International Visitors (CIVs), these organizations are associated under the umbrella organization of the National Council of International Visitors located in Washington, D.C.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$89,179,000	\$0	\$89,179,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,673	4,673

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is an educational and research organization established by the U.S. Congress in 1960 to strengthen relationships and understanding among the peoples and nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. The Center contributes to a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia-Pacific community by serving as a vigorous hub for cooperative research, education, and dialogue on critical issues of common concern to the Asia-Pacific region and the United States. Funding for the Center comes from the U.S. Government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals, foundations, corporations, and the governments of the region.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

program is a multiyear activity.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$17,919,180	\$4,912,000	\$22,831,180

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,401,000	\$9,861,673	\$2,754,327	\$688,000	\$15,705,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
330	963	1,293

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse.

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through an agreement with the centers that provides support for graduate and postgraduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers and limited return exchange opportunities for some centers.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$18,819,925	\$0	\$18,819,925

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$687,863	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$687,863

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,202	37	3,239

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges expose citizens of other countries to American policy, values, and systems and allow Americans to share their expertise and to broaden U.S. society's participation in global issues and events. Themes address policy goals, bilateral and regional objectives of U.S. missions, and the concerns of Congress.

Special Professional and Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 17,000 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Institute for Representative Government, the Ngwang Choephel Fellows Program, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

## Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$575,000	\$0	\$575,000

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$36,178	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$36,178

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	21	29

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

### Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Public Diplomacy (PD) programs throughout Europe are far too numerous to mention with specificity. PD funds support a range of programming that includes cultural programs, U.S. and foreign exchange, speaker programs, support for foreign educational and cultural institutions through joint public diplomacy programs, as well as training programs. All programs have a U.S. component and are implemented through U.S. or foreign NGOs or cultural institutions. Very few programs last more than a year.

Programs in FY 2014 promoted mutual understanding between the United States and foreign governments, as authorized under the Fulbright-Hays Act.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$11,598,319	\$80,361	\$11,678,680

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$239,144	Not Tracked	\$57,000	Not Tracked	\$296,144

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	2,342	71,210	73,552

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

### U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit hundreds of U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way electronic, and/or audio and visual link), and teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

The Office of the U.S. Speaker Program addressed Department of State and IIP Bureau goals by effectively connecting speaker programming with priority foreign policy themes and objectives; utilizing a variety of engagement tools; fostering sustained relationships through linkages between U.S. Speakers and host-nation citizens; and emphasizing long-term impact (e.g. through training, workshops, and serial programming). Priority was given to projects that fit into larger mission plans and advance a U.S. foreign policy objective by supporting key Administration and Department public diplomacy themes.

<b>Strategic Goals:</b>	Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
	Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
	Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
	Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
	Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,955,151	\$0	\$2,955,151

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	484	0	484

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

### International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,463,139	\$0	\$2,463,139

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
29	4,701	4,730

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of the region. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

### Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the Near East consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and workshops that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,540,325	\$2,930	\$8,543,255

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$22,330,910	Not Tracked	\$22,330,910

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
349	17,038	17,387

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

## Conventional Weapons Destruction Program

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program focuses on humanitarian mine action, clearance of explosive remnants of war, small arms/light weapons destruction (to include man-portable air defense systems), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. The program's goal is to protect U.S. national security interests, foster regional stability, and advance America's humanitarian ideals by mitigating the threats that conventional arms and ammunition pose to civilian populations. Since 1993, the department has invested nearly \$2.5 billion to clear or destroy landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other conventional weapons. The program is implemented primarily through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded to nonprofit organizations, private companies, and public international organizations, such as the United Nations.

In FY 2014, the program received more than \$140 million for more than 40 countries. Major FY 2014 accomplishments include a comprehensive landmine survey and clearance project in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam; implementation of the first humanitarian mine clearance project in the West Bank; funding of the first all-female humanitarian demining team in Central Asia; and the destruction of thousands of illicitly proliferated small arms/light weapons in countries such as Chad, Niger, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$586,667	\$0	\$586,667

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$55,275	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$55,275

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	673	717

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

## Post-Generated Exchange Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

**Strategic Goals:**

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,723,130	\$416,400	\$4,139,530

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$7,433,200	Not Tracked	\$1,985,290	Not Tracked	\$9,418,490

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
935	83,844	84,779

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$252,470	\$205,146	\$47,324	\$1,068,508†	\$842†	\$107,142†	\$100,070†	\$1,529,032†	1,412

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of Public Affairs  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20590  
www.dot.gov • 202-366-4000

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary and 11 individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (which includes the Volpe Center, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Transportation Safety Institute), and the Surface Transportation Board.

A number of the Department's operating administrations, along with the Office of International Transportation and Trade within the Office of the Secretary, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. The Office of International Transportation and Trade oversees the formulation of international transportation policy.

The Department's Strategic Plan for 2012-2016 describes five policy goals and strategies to improve the nation's transportation sector: safety, state of good repair, economic competitiveness, livable communities, and environmental sustainability. Successful achievements of these goals will boost the economic well-being of our country and spur opportunities for greater implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

The Department's international training and technical exchange programs in areas such as promoting regional air traffic control centers, road construction and maintenance, internships, need-based classroom courses, intercity transport, scanning tours, and international workshops have proven to be vitally important to U.S. interests abroad as well as mutually beneficial to our foreign transport partners.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

### FAA International Training Program

The International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements and government-to-government contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country/organization normally reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training, however funding for some training programs may be arranged through other U.S. Government agencies or international organizations.

The FAA Academy is the primary provider of aviation technical and managerial training for personnel operating within the U.S. National Airspace System and is the primary training provider to foreign recipients. Available training includes Flight Standards, Air Traffic, Maintenance Technicians/Engineers, Instrument Flight Procedures Development, Instructor Development, Airports, and Aviation English. Some training can be customized to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region and may be conducted in-country or at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The length of most courses is one week, although some courses may take a few weeks to complete.

**Strategic Goals:** Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$18,883	\$47,324	\$66,207

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,065,648	\$842	\$107,142	\$94,154	\$1,267,786

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	546	579

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of America's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

### International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road-related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend six to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. Support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.  
Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$145,062	\$0	\$145,062

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,860	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,916	\$8,776

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
48	124	172

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

### Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

- Support of investigative/informational requests.
- Support of transportation security initiatives.
- Integration of effective technology.
- Highway drug interdiction training.
- Use of discretionary funding.
- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

DIAP training throughout Canada is a long-term, on-going program. Training materials and instruction are co-developed and shared. The program trains commercial vehicle safety and law enforcement officials. The courses deal with Transportation (highway safety) and Justice (criminal activities) issues.

In FY 2014, one U.S. instructor traveled to Canada to conduct training for Canadian authorities at a cost of approximately \$1,700. Additionally, we had three Canadians officials travel to the United States to become certified instructors with our program at a cost of approximately \$3,500. As DIAP instructors, they are now conducting training in Canada and assisting with U.S. training events by invitation. Total costs in FY 2014, borne by the program's general operating expenses, resulted in the training of 171 Canadians.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,201	\$0	\$5,201

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	171	172

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, and successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

### FRA International Visitors Program and International Activities

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. These international activities allow the FRA to develop railroad related cooperative agreements amongst various countries and facilitate communication between foreign passenger and freight railroad organizations and U.S. rail related industries. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign- or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both at headquarters and in the field. The program is ongoing and supports both USDOT's and FRA's strategic policy goals of international training and technical exchange.

In FY 2014, FRAs International Program has accounted for approximately 30 foreign participants in part to exchange technical information, as well as provide informal briefings. One notable briefing was with a Kazakhstan delegation through the U.S. Department of States International Visitor Leadership Program. Approximately 15 visitors were introduced to government, non-government, and university-based institutions engaged in promoting trade and economic development and the related issues of transportation and logistics. In regards to USG participants traveling abroad, FRAs International Program have facilitated travel for both routine and non-routine travel of FRA staff. These include working group meetings in Canada to technical conferences on passenger equipment in Germany, to a rail safety conference in Australia. One notable foreign travel from FRA participants included a 5-person delegation, to include, the FRA Administrator, for the 2014 American Public Transportation Association (APTA) Conference in Canada. During the conference, FRA participants presented, moderated, participated on panels, attended trainings, and contributed expertise in committee meetings. Topics of interest to the rail community, such as the Reauthorization Plan and the National High Performance Rail System were presented to the conference participants.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
213	215	428

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, RITA leads DOT in:

- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

## Transportation Information Exchanges

The Office of the Assistant Technology for Research and Technology (OST-R) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, OST-R leads DOT in

- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

In the international area, OST-R/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade, international travel, and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within the Department with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT strategic goal. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange (NATS Interchange). Through the NATS Interchange, transportation and statistics federal agencies in Canada, Mexico and the United States exchange information on transportation data activities and coordinate joint projects, including the North American Transportation Statistics On-Line Database.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$36,000	\$0	\$36,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	49	61

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,569†	\$18,569†	377

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20220

www.treasury.gov • 202-622-2960

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the U.S. Government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Internal Revenue Service

The mission of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is to provide America's taxpayers top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and to enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

### IRS International Visitors Programs

The International Visitors Programs (IVP) provide a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and related government officials. These are designed as short, targeted visits with IRS experts in various technical areas, and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

IVP also coordinates the identification of subject matter experts who present technical training/information at events organized overseas by international organizations such as the Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT), the Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administration (IOTA), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The IRS International Visitors Programs provides government officials from other countries the opportunity to receive clear and concise briefings on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service's programs and policies. The briefings, given by IRS experts, assist each foreign country with its organization, strategic goals, and plans.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	97	111	208

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to charter, regulate, and supervise all national banks and federal savings associations. The OCC also supervise the federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. U.S. goal in supervising banks and federal savings associations is to ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner and in compliance with laws requiring fair treatment of their customers and fair access to credit and financial products.

### Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program at the OCC was formalized in 1998. It is administered by International Banking Supervision. The FTA Program offers a broad range of training and advisory resources to foreign supervisory organizations and international organizations. The FTA Program coordinates OCC's subject matter experts to provide the highest quality of technical assistance, training, and consulting services to foreign bank supervisors. The FTA Program provides leadership development opportunities to OCC staff.

The OCC's FTA Program seeks to help foreign supervisors develop, improve, and refine their banking supervisory systems. The objectives of the program are to:

- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign banking supervisory organizations.
- Strengthen supervision of our banks with international operations by assisting host countries in improving their bank supervision process.
- Enhance international expertise of OCC examiners and staff.
- Assist with mandates where supervisory authorities lend their resources to various groups to help promote and encourage adoption of international standards and best practices by foreign supervisory authorities.

Following are various types of FTA Projects/Assignments:

- International FTA Visitors Briefings
- OCC Sponsored Formal Classroom Training
- On-site participation in bank examinations
- Secondments
- U.S. Government-sponsored Projects
- IMF/World Bank Projects

The following are the FTA projects that the OCC supported in 2014.

Foreign Technical Assistance Schools:

- OCC Anti-Money Laundering School for Foreign Supervisors

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The OCC presented a program for foreign regulators in July in Washington, D.C. There were 27 participants representing the following jurisdictions: Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Korea, Kosovo, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, and Turkey.

-- OCC Problem Bank School for Foreign Supervisors

The OCC presented a program for foreign supervisors in June in Washington, DC. There were 19 supervisors representing the following jurisdictions: Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Korea, and Turkey.

-- OCC Operational Risk School for Foreign Supervisors

The OCC presented a program for foreign supervisors in June in Washington, D.C. There were 14 supervisors representing the following jurisdictions: Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines and Turkey.

-- Association of Bank Supervisors of the Americas (ASBA)

The OCC taught an Anti-Money Laundering program for ASBA in September in Quito, Ecuador. Participants from Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, and Ecuador attended. OCC instructor travel expenses were reimbursed by ASBA.

-- Association of Bank Supervisors of the Americas (ASBA)

The OCC taught a Problem Bank Supervision School for ASBA in the Dominican Republic in July. Participants from the Bahamas, Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and the Dominican Republic attended. OCC instructor travel expenses were reimbursed by ASBA.

Secondments:

-- The OCC hosted three incoming secondments in 2014 for the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), South Korean Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) and Japanese Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA). The secondees from FINMA and FSS were hosted by the capital examination teams at Citibank and JP Morgan respectively and the FSA secondee was hosted by AML policy and Union Bank. The foreign supervisor pays for all travel expenses for the incoming secondments. FSS has requested that the OCC host another secondee in 2015.

-- The OCC sent an OCC examiner to Canada's Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) to do a ten-month secondment to obtain a better understanding of OSFI's large bank supervision processes and to share OCC processes and procedures for examinations with OSFI's supervision in Toronto, Canada. The OCC paid the travel expense for the OCC employee who participated in the OSFI secondment.

IMF Mission to Santiago, Chile:

-- The OCC provided a technical expert to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide technical assistance to Chile on the development of the basic principles of regulation and supervision of financial conglomerates. The IMF reimburses the OCC for all travel-related expenses, as well as salary plus benefits.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,569	\$18,569

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	161	169

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$88,128	\$88,128	\$0	Not Tracked	\$80,074	\$54,148	Not Tracked	\$222,350	94

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

810 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20420  
www.va.gov • 202-461-7600

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is comprised of a Central Office (VACO), which is located in Washington, DC, and field facilities throughout the nation, as well as the U.S. territories and the Philippines. Programs are administered by its three major line organizations: Veterans Health Administration (VHA), Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), and National Cemetery Administration (NCA). VA is the second largest Federal department, with a workforce of over 327,000 employees.

Services and benefits are provided through a nationwide network of 151 Medical Centers, 300 Vet Centers, 820 Community-based Outpatient Clinics (CBOC), 135 Community Living Centers, 6 Independent Outpatient Clinics, 103 Residential Rehabilitation Centers, 139 Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) sites, 131 National and 90 State or Tribal Cemeteries, 56 Regional Offices, 6 Fiduciary Hubs, 3 Pension Management Centers, 1 Insurance Center, 94 VetSuccess on Campus (VSOC) sites, 284 Out-based benefits services offices (154 military, 130 Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment), 4 Education Regional Processing Offices (RPO), and 9 Regional Loan Centers.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

### Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is comprised of a Central Office, which is located in Washington, D.C., and field facilities throughout the nation, as well as the U.S. territories and the Philippines. Programs are administered by its three major line organizations: Veterans Health Administration, Veterans Benefits Administration, and National Cemetery Administration. VA is the second largest federal department, with a workforce of over 327,000 employees.



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, for example) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge.

VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.  
Honor, care for, and compensate U.S. veterans.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$88,128	\$0	\$88,128

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$80,074	\$54,148	Not Tracked	\$134,222

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
94	0	94

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,271

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of International and Tribal Affairs  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460  
www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International and Tribal Affairs and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

During FY 2014, EPA hosted 1,271 foreign visitors from 106 countries.

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,271	1,271

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	372

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

International Visitors Program, International Bureau  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
[www.fcc.gov/ib/ivp](http://www.fcc.gov/ib/ivp) or <http://fcc.us/visitfcc> • 202-418-1483

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

\*\*\*\*\*

### FCC International Visitors Program

The Federal Communications Commission's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the International Bureau. The International Bureau was established on October 11, 1994. It handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the Commission at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures, and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each other's regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

During the course of a year, the IVP conducts briefings for an average of 400-500 visitors from approximately 100 countries.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	372	372

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	830

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



# FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20429  
www.fdic.gov • 877-275-3342

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) maintains public confidence in the U.S. financial system by insuring deposits in banks and thrift institutions for at least \$250,000; examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection; and by serving as receiver and liquidator for failed insured depository institutions and certain failed systemically important financial companies.

The FDIC receives no Congressional appropriations -- it is funded by premiums that banks and thrift institutions pay for deposit insurance coverage and from earnings on investments in U.S. Treasury securities. The FDIC insures more than \$6 trillion of deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts.

The FDIC directly examines and supervises more than 4,300 banks and savings banks for operational safety and soundness, more than half of the institutions in the banking system. Banks can be chartered by the states or by the federal government. Banks chartered by states also have the choice of whether to join the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC is the primary federal regulator of banks that are chartered by the states that do not join the Federal Reserve System. In addition, the FDIC is the backup supervisor for the remaining insured banks and thrift institutions.

The FDIC also examines banks for compliance with consumer protection laws, including the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth-In-Lending Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, to name a few. Finally, the FDIC examines banks for compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), which requires banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities they were chartered to serve, consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FDIC International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance fund.

**FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

---

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Foreign Visitors and Information Program, the Examiner Training Program, the Secondment Program, and participation in international organizations related to bank supervision and deposit insurance.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies to enhance the development of foreign banking systems, deposit insurance programs, and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other jurisdictions.

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing foreign technical assistance. The FDIC accommodates requests for technical assistance to the extent resources are available.

The Foreign Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts. Criteria for acceptance are the same as for the Technical Assistance Program. Most visits occur on FDIC premises.

The FDIC Secondment Program offers secondments, or long-term internships, to foreign officials sponsored typically by a foreign government's central bank, treasury, ministry of finance, bank supervisory authority, or deposit insurer; an international or multinational body focused on the financial sector; or a nonprofit organization involved or interested in global financial markets.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to jurisdictions that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner workforce. The FDIC's Corporate University entertains requests from foreign central banks, supervisory authorities, and deposit insurers to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the FDIC Seidman Center in Arlington, Virginia. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

The FDIC fosters improved relationships with international financial associations in order to provide leadership and guidance in the global banking, deposit insurance, and financial services. This involves assuming leadership positions in international financial associations and both attending and conducting international conferences on topical and emerging issues.

During FY 2014, FDIC staff shared its expertise with a wide range of individuals from both developing and emerging economies and highly developed economies with the goal of enhancing capacity in deposit insurance, bank supervision, and resolutions.

The FDIC worked with 820 foreign officials from 74 jurisdictions including the European Union. The FDIC hosted training at its Corporate University for 192 foreign officials from 16 jurisdictions, and hosted 347 foreign visitors from 31 jurisdictions. The FDIC provided anti-money laundering training events to 61 foreign officials from eight jurisdictions, and it hosted an Executive Training Seminar for 61 foreign officials from 36 jurisdictions. Additionally, FDIC staff provided technical assistance to 155 foreign officials from 17 jurisdictions. Finally, four secondments were made to the FDIC from two jurisdictions.

In each of these programs, the FDIC provided 268 staff; with the majority dedicating time to the foreign visitor program.

## FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	10	820	830

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*



## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,572	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,732	\$7,304	184

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20463  
www.fec.gov • 202-694-1000

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is an independent agency with jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the federal election campaign process. The FEC mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance. The goal is to prevent corruption in the federal campaign process by administering, enforcing, and formulating policy with respect to federal campaign finance statutes.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Federal Election Commission Invitations Program

The FEC Invitations Program is an ongoing effort to coordinate requests for public appearances, meetings, and briefings by the FEC Commissioners and Commission staff members. The program's goals and objectives are to accommodate requests for public appearances by commissioners and staff and to coordinate interagency communications. In addition, the FEC hosts international visitors, providing briefings on federal campaign finance regulations and access to FEC publications, along with tours of the agency.

In FY 2014, the FEC hosted 175 international visitors from more than 60 different countries. This figure is down from the amount of international visitors and countries that were hosted by the FEC in 2013 (371 international visitors from over 100 countries).

In 2014, the highest number of visitors came from South Korea (19 visitors) and the second highest number traveled from Afghanistan and Mexico (15 visitors from each country); whereas in 2013, the highest number of visitors traveled from Argentina (40 visitors).

Just as in past fiscal years, the majority of visitors in 2014 were government representatives (118 visitors), non-profit organizations (19 visitors) and media and communications (16 visitors).

Almost all of the international visitors who were hosted by the FEC came as part of a program whose main purpose was to educate the participants on the U.S. electoral system; the rest of the international participants came to the FEC as part of their own government related work or public administration program.

## FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Ninety-nine percent of all international visitors came to the FEC through the International Visitors Leadership Program (IVLP) of the Department of State. One percent of international visitors came to the FEC under programs hosted by an embassy or private organization.

During 2014, the FEC sent nine government representatives abroad to take part in election related conferences/seminars.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,572	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,732	\$7,304

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	175	184

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	611

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20426  
www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

\*\*\*\*\*

### FERC International Visitors Program

China's Ten Year Framework on Energy and the Environment (TYF) activities are multiyear and a description can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/eqt/tenyearframework/>. In addition, FERC has two multiyear trilateral programs with Canada and Mexico. One is focused on electric reliability and the other is focused on cross-border energy projects. Finally, as noted above, many delegations that visit FERC are at the request of the State Department or its contractors. We typically respond to requests for meetings from foreign delegations and deal with each request on a case-by-case basis. The visits usually last 1-2 hours, although we have development programs that are longer. Topics cover issues and our experience as a domestic regulatory agency.

In FY 2014, FERC continued its work in the Ten Year Framework on Energy and the Environment with China (TYF). This work originated under requests from the Department of Energy and the Department of State. China TYF are multiyear activities. In addition, FERC has two multi-year trilateral programs with Canada and Mexico. One is focused on cross-border energy projects.

We have had a number of delegations from Japan in response to that country's efforts to restructure its electric grid and regulatory system following the Fukushima nuclear disaster. We also continue to meet with various Chinese delegations and engage with the Chinese government on energy issues.

In FY 2014, FERC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board of India. Finally, we continued our ongoing energy and regulatory collaboration with Canada and Mexico, briefing them on a host of issues related to electric reliability and the development of gas pipelines and electric transmission lines across our international borders.

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**

---

**Strategic Goals:**

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
54	557	611

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$113,267	\$0	\$113,267	\$6,365	\$4,951	Not Tracked	\$8,390	\$132,973	627

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street, NW, Room 201  
Washington, DC 20427  
www.fmcs.gov • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services for companies and unions involved in interstate commerce, for government agencies and unions, and workplace disputes; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts. The agency provides training in mediation, facilitation, arbitration, and other dispute resolution processes to countries throughout the world, as well as arranges for site visits by international delegations who are researching dispute resolution processes and looking at ways to improve rule of law, economic efficiency and effectiveness, and labor-management relationships.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Labor Conflict Management Program

Beyond the nation's borders, FMCS plays an important role in promoting collective bargaining and conflict resolution around the world. The FMCS international work is a small, but integral, part of its services. Emerging market economies often struggle to compete effectively in a globally integrated marketplace. FMCS helps establish the labor relations institutions that are essential to the smooth functioning of free market economies. These programs are also a knowledge-sharing experience: FMCS mediators gain familiarity with complex issues affecting the global economy and, as a result, are more effective in resolving domestic labor-management disputes with international implications.

In FY 2014, FMCS mediators delivered mediation and industrial relations training programs for delegations visiting the United States from China, Korea, and Nigeria, and in-country for participants in Haiti, Myanmar, Romania, Taiwan, and Thailand. In addition to programs delivered abroad, every year, FMCS mediators host numerous foreign delegations visiting the United States and interested in U.S. labor-management relations and conflict resolution practices.

## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$113,267	\$113,267

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$6,365	\$4,951	Not Tracked	\$8,390	\$19,706

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	608	627

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$326,743	\$190,214	\$136,529	\$3,317	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,020	\$333,080	998

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



# FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20580  
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission works with competition and consumer protection agencies around the world to promote cooperation and convergence toward best practices. The FTC has built a strong network of cooperative relationships with its counterparts abroad, and plays a lead role in key multilateral relationships.

In the competition area, the FTC works closely with foreign competition agencies on cases of mutual interest to promote sound and consistent analyses and outcomes. We also promote policy convergence both through bilateral relationships and international organizations such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The FTC co-chairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and co-chairs its work on finding ways to make technical assistance more effective. The FTC participates in negotiating bilateral antitrust cooperation agreements and competition chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

In the consumer protection area, the FTC works with foreign law enforcement agencies on investigations and cases that affect U.S. consumers. Through memoranda of understanding with consumer protection enforcement agencies in foreign countries, and through multilateral organizations such as the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN) and the antispam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Electronic Commerce Steering Group, and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$190,214	\$136,529	\$326,743

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,317	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,020	\$6,337

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
77	921	998

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*



# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$506,831	\$506,831	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$506,831	509

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1200 North  
Washington, DC 20004  
www.iaf.gov • 202-360-4530

In 1969, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created by the United States Congress as an independent agency of the U.S. Government. The primary mission of the Foundation is to promote grassroots development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) through partnerships among the private, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and public sector.

Strategies are (1) local development -- recognizing trends toward governmental decentralization to the municipal level in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote local collaboration and partnerships among local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens to foster grassroots development and (2) social investment -- supporting cooperation and partnerships among businesses, corporations, community-based organizations, and NGOs at the local, national, and international levels to encourage grassroots development.

\*\*\*\*\*

### IAF Travel Grants

The Inter-American Foundation's ongoing travel grant program covers travel expenses for academics, grassroots development practitioners, locally elected leaders, and others to participate in workshops, exchanges, and international fora about development in Latin America and the Caribbean. On occasion the IAF may also provide logistical resources for the conferences attended by these grantees. An important focus of the program is to provide individuals and leaders representing groups of often marginalized and discriminated peoples (afro-descendants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and others) with the resources to meet with their peers from across the region and develop strategies to promote their cause for equality.

During FY 2014, the IAF awarded travel grants to 497 individuals drawn from IAF-funded and other grassroots and nongovernmental organizations, who participated in 45 conferences and workshops that furthered the IAF's strategic goals of better living conditions and greater inclusion and otherwise supported the development process. Of these travelers, 220 represented IAF grantees in gatherings to exchange ideas and experiences and network.

---

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION**


---

**Strategic Goals:**

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$506,831	\$0	\$506,831

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
12	497	509

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$38,942	\$38,942	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$38,942	10

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



# MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway, Suite 700  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
www.mmc.gov • 301-504-0087

The Marine Mammal Commission is an independent agency of the Executive Branch, created under Title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The Commission is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of all federal agencies with respect to marine mammal protection and conservation. The Commission consists of three members appointed by the President. A nine-member Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals assists the Commissioners in their duties. The work of the Commission and its advisory committee is carried out by 14 full-time permanent staff.

For the past four decades, the Commission has been perceived as an essential source of objective information, focused and catalytic research funding, and independent oversight. The President's Commission on Ocean Policy noted the importance of the Marine Mammal Commission as an independent oversight agency.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Marine Mammal Commission Programs

The Marine Mammal Commission is an independent government agency charged by the Marine Mammal Protection Act to further the conservation of marine mammals and their environment. We work to ensure that marine mammal populations are restored and maintained as functioning elements of healthy marine ecosystems. We provide science-based oversight of domestic and international policies and actions of federal agencies with mandates to address human impacts on marine mammals and their ecosystems. Our role is unique. We are the only U.S. government agency that provides comprehensive oversight of all science, policy, and management actions affecting marine mammals. We consist of three Presidentially-appointed Commissioners, a nine-member Committee of Scientific Advisors, and 14 employees.

As an independent agency with oversight authority, we are able to affect the evolution of policy decisions and develop consensus among competing interests on controversial issues surrounding marine mammal science and conservation. We review proposed actions by federal agencies and others and provide recommendations to minimize the impacts of such actions on marine mammals and their environment.

Review the Marine Mammal Commission's FY 2014 Performance and Accountability Report at [MMC\\_FY14\\_PAR.pdf](#).

**MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION**

---

**Strategic Goals:** Provide Advice and Oversight to Ensure Protection and Conservation of Marine Mammals.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,942	\$0	\$38,942

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	0	10

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	35

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20419  
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

\*\*\*\*\*

### MSPB International Visitors Program

The MSPB's international visitors program is an ad hoc program. Rather than being internally driven under a direct mandate, the program is externally driven. MSPB's activities in this area are primarily in the nature of providing information upon request.

During FY 2014, MSPB hosted visitors from other countries to educate them on the organization of the Federal civil service MSPB's structure and functions, and its role in fostering adherence to the Merit Systems Principles (MSPs) and protecting employees and applicants from Prohibited Personnel Practices (PPPs).

MSPB staff met with a delegation from Indonesia to discuss that country's efforts at government reform, a delegation from China to discuss performance management, promotion, supervision, and discipline, and a delegation from Japan to discuss the employment and advancement of women in the federal workforce. MSPB staff also provided information to researchers in Korea and the Philippines to assist them in their work.

## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	35	35

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$13,776,945	\$13,776,945	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$13,776,945	72,301

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

875 15th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-2221  
www.mcc.gov • 202-521-3600

Created by the U.S. Congress in 2004, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is an independent U.S. foreign assistance agency that is helping lead the fight against global poverty. MCC forms partnerships with some of the world's poorest countries, but only those committed to good governance, economic freedom, and investments in their citizens. MCC provides these well-performing countries with large-scale grants to fund country-led solutions for reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth. MCC grants are designed to complement other U.S. and international development programs, as well as create an enabling environment for private sector investment. There are two types of MCC grants: compacts and threshold programs.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Millennium Challenge Corporation Training Activities

The Millennium Challenge Compact is a bilateral, multiyear international agreement between the United States and the corresponding country. It is designed to reduce poverty through economic growth through the implementation of various projects and activities. The data featured in this report have been implemented in accordance with Millennium Challenge Compacts between MCC and the following countries:

- Burkina Faso (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/burkina-faso-compact>)
- Cabo Verde (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/cabo-verde-compact-ii>)
- Georgia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/georgia-compact-ii>)
- Indonesia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/indonesia-compact>)
- Jordan (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/jordan-compact>)
- Malawi (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/malawi-compact>)
- Moldova (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/moldova-compact>)
- Namibia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/namibia-compact>)
- Philippines (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/philippines-compact>)
- Senegal (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/senegal-compact>)
- Zambia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/zambia-compact>)

The grants cover a wide range of activities in sectors such as agriculture and irrigation; transportation (roads,

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

bridges, ports); water supply and sanitation; access to health; finance and enterprise development; anticorruption activities; land rights and access; and access to education.

A detailed summary of the major accomplishments for MCC can be viewed online at the site <https://www.mcc.gov/resources/pub/annual-report-2014>.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,776,945	\$0	\$13,776,945

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	72,301	72,301

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*



# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	197

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The Office of Strategy and Communications  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740  
www.archives.gov • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) serves American democracy by safeguarding and preserving the records of the United States Government, ensuring that the people can discover, use, and learn from this documentary heritage. We ensure continuing access to the essential documentation of the rights of American citizens and the actions of their government. We support democracy, promote civic education, and facilitate historical understanding of our national experience.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NARA International Activities

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct an official international visitor program that has specific goals and objectives. Our program is one in which our guests routinely meet with, and/or observe their professional counterparts. Programs range from simple, ad hoc consultations to highly designed programs of learning.

It is the goal of NARA to provide flexible tools and accessible resources that promote public participation. In our goal to be an example of open government, we engage our customers internally as well as externally.

While NARA's international visitor program is not funded nor mandated, we strive to maximize our value to the nation and beyond.

The greatest accomplishment of our unofficial program is the ability to meet the needs of our international guest's requests.

---

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**


---

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	197	197

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$846,349	\$846,349	\$0	\$0	\$99,336†	\$0†	\$5,560†	\$951,245†	56

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Office of Communications  
400 7th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20506  
www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grant-making agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, preservation, teacher and faculty professional development, educational resources, museum exhibitions, radio and television documentaries, public programs in libraries, and activities of the state humanities councils. Eligibility for support is limited to U.S. nonprofit organizations, state and local governmental agencies, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, U.S. citizens, and foreign nationals who have been living in the United States or its jurisdictions for at least the three years immediately preceding the application deadline.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics

The Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics program awards grants to 501(c)(3) organizations (public charities, private foundations or private operating foundations, for example) to produce documentary films that examine international and transnational themes in the humanities. These films are meant to spark Americans engagement with the broader world by exploring countries and cultures outside of the United States. Documentaries funded in this category must be analytical and deeply grounded in humanities scholarship.

The hallmark of the program is the cross-border collaboration between American filmmakers and scholars and filmmakers and scholars from outside of the United States. Consequently, applicants should demonstrate international collaboration by enlisting scholars from both the United States and abroad, and/or by working with an international media team. Such collaborations should bring broader cross-cultural perspectives to the proposed topics and foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a flow of people, ideas, and information between the United States and other countries.

There is no separate appropriation for the Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics grants. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

The four projects involving cross-border travel in FY 2014 cover a range of topics: the cultural impact of Hollywood films in Cuba; the experiences of women in Russia and Latvia who survived life in the gulag during Stalin's reign;

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Gamal Abdel Nasser, the iconic Egyptian figure who overthrew his king and liberated his country from British domination; and the thousands of children who were taken from their parents and placed for adoption under the Francisco Franco regime in Spain.

**Strategic Goals:** Advance and disseminate knowledge in the humanities.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,797	\$0	\$33,797

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$10,993	Not Tracked	\$0	\$10,993

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	0	12

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program

The National Endowment for the Humanities and the German Research Foundation (DFG) are working together to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars. The DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections program funds new digitization projects and pilot projects, the addition of important materials to existing digitization projects, or the development of infrastructure to support U.S.-German digitization work.

The program is ongoing. There is no separate appropriation for the DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Program. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

Grants awarded supported the development of strong collaborations between American and German scholars. In FY 2014, two such collaborations involved overseas exchanges. In one, the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the German Archaeological Institute Cairo (DAIK) are working together to develop a multilingual (Arabic, English, and German) controlled vocabulary focusing on Egyptian architectural details, which have heretofore been described in Classical (Greek/Roman) nomenclature. In another, scholars at the University of Nebraska are collaborating with colleagues at the University of Frankfurt on best approaches to creating digital scholarly editions of works like Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, James Joyce's *Ulysses*, and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *Faust*.

**Strategic Goals:** Advance and disseminate knowledge in the humanities.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,174	\$0	\$11,174

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,560	\$5,560

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	0	4

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Digging Into Data

The Digging Into Data grant program encourages international research and cooperation in developing advanced search and visualization techniques to manage large-scale data repositories of cultural heritage material.

The program is ongoing with no separate appropriation. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

The Digging into Data grant program supports collaborative projects involving scholars, archivists, and computer scientists in the United States and their counterparts in Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

In FY 2014, several projects involved international travel. For projects that received awards in 2012, all awardees, including participants from Virginia Tech, St. Luke's Mid-America Heart Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Indiana University, traveled to Canada to participate in an international exchange on the topic of big data in the humanities and social sciences.

One project involves a collaborative team from Indiana University, the University of East London, the University of Dundee, and the University of London; these scholars are developing a computational workbench that can data-mine argumentative structures in millions of articles, books, and reference works.

Another project team from Virginia Tech and the University of Toronto is harnessing the power of data mining techniques with the interpretive analytics of the humanities and social sciences to understand how newspapers shaped public opinion and represented authoritative knowledge during the deadly 1918 influenza pandemic.

This reporting period also includes newer projects, such as a collaboration between the University of Minnesota and Oxford University; project staff are datamining vast troves of papyrus fragments to learn more about early Christian lives around the ancient Mediterranean region.

**Strategic Goals:** Advance and disseminate knowledge in the humanities.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,050	\$0	\$19,050

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	0	8

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research, including institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for U.S. humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding.

Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Grants provide funding to programs for humanities fellowships of four to twelve months. Fellowship tenure must be full-time and continuous. The program is ongoing. The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown below for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

During FY 2014, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 28 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 16 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional 21 months of fellowships. NEH fellows have pursued research on topics in history, sociolinguistics, archaeology, anthropology, Chinese literature and cultural studies, religious studies, Egyptology, and Arabic literature, and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH fellows include "Land and Privilege in Byzantium: The Institution of Pronoia" by Mark C. Bartusis; "Afterimage of Empire: Photography in Nineteenth-Century India" by Zahid R. Chaudhary; "Go Nation: Chinese Masculinities and the Game of Weiqi in China" by Marc L. Moskowitz; "Lydian Architecture: Ashlar Masonry Structures at Sardis" by Christopher Ratte; and "The Ottoman Age of Exploration" by Giancarlo Casale. Dr. Casale's book won the Recognition of Excellence Cundill Prize for "an individual, of any nationality and from any country, who has published a book determined to have had (or is likely to have) a profound literary, social and academic impact in the area of history."

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement and disseminate knowledge in the humanities.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$782,328	\$0	\$782,328

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$88,343	\$0	Not Tracked	\$88,343

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	0	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

---

There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals conducting research during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

U.S. Private Sector funding for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the grantee institutions' fellowship programs is significantly higher and includes grantee institutions' costs for administration of the fellowship competitions, staff, services to fellows, and, in the case of residential centers, maintenance of facilities. NEH grants support only stipends for fellows and a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions and of conducting the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad through independent research institutions may be slightly lower than the number reported here because each year approximately 5 to 10 percent of the NEH fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the other programs included in this report. The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the exchange activities included in some of the projects funded through these programs in previous fiscal years but conducted during the fiscal year on which the report focuses.

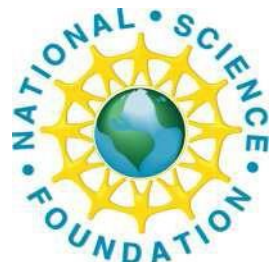
# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$23,323,460	\$23,030,460	\$293,000	\$1,747,500†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$25,070,960†	1,740

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center  
4201 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, VA 22230  
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration and helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain international research experience early in their careers.

Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. The NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Africa, Near East, and South Asia Program

The National Science Foundation's Africa, Near East, and South Asia (ANESA) region includes a large number of countries across three continents. The ANESA regional group enables research and education collaborations with scientists and engineers in all of Africa, the Near Eastern countries including Turkey, and the countries of South Asia, primarily Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. The program supports workshops, short-term planning visits, dissertation enhancement, and research experiences for students.



## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	6	205	211

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Americas Program

The Americas Program enables scientific research, engineering, and educational cooperation with institutions and researchers in Canada, the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Mexico and supports workshops, short-term planning visits, dissertation enhancement, and research experiences for students.

**Strategic Goals:** Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	3	53	56

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## East Asia and Pacific Program

The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Program enables educational, engineering, and scientific cooperation with institutions and researchers in the region that includes Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Western Pacific Islands. The program supports workshops, short-term planning visits, dissertation enhancement,

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

and research experiences for students.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	27	106	133

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes for U.S. Graduates

NSF and selected foreign counterpart science and technology agencies sponsor international research institutes for U.S. graduate students in seven East Asia and Pacific locations at times set by the counterpart agencies between June and August of each year. The Summer Institutes (EAPSI) operate similarly and the research visits to a particular location take place at the same time. Although applicants apply individually to participate, awardees become part of the cohort for each location. Applicants must propose a location, host scientist, and research project that is appropriate for the host site and duration of the international visit.

An EAPSI award provides U.S. graduate students in education, engineering, and science with 1) first-hand research experiences in Australia, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, or Taiwan; 2) an introduction to the science, science policy, and scientific infrastructure of the respective location; and 3) an orientation to the culture, language, and society of the respective location. It is expected that EAPSI awards will help students initiate professional relationships to enable future collaboration with foreign counterparts.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,918,500	\$0	\$1,918,500

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$902,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$902,000

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
211	0	211

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Europe Eurasia Cluster Program

The Europe Eurasia (EE) Cluster Program within the Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) section serves as a focal point for international science and engineering activities that involve countries in the region both inside and outside the NSF. While OISE promotes development of an integrated, foundation-wide international strategy, and manages international programs that are innovative, catalytic, and responsive to a broad range of NSF interests, the EE Cluster is responsible for the regional activities.

## Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Advancement of Science.

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	164	164

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide Program

The Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide (GROW) Program provides a travel allowance made as a supplemental funding opportunity to awardees of NSF's highly competitive Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) to support research experiences of two months to a year in duration in a leading laboratory or research facility in a partner country around the world. GROW is run as a partnership in which the counterpart supports in-country living expenses for the fellow while NSF funds a travel and relocation allowance.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Contribute to strengthening of the U.S. science and engineering workforce.

Build synergistic networks with leading-edge scientists to enhance the professional of U.S. graduate students.

Contribute to continued U.S. strength in global science and engineering research and education.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$640,000	\$293,000	\$933,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$845,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$845,500

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	135	0	135

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Research Experience for Students

The International Research Experiences for Students (IRES) program supports development of globally engaged U.S. science and engineering students capable of performing in an international research environment at the forefront of science and engineering. The IRES program supports active research participation by students enrolled as undergraduates or graduate students in any of the areas of research funded by the NSF. This is an ongoing program.

In FY 2014, the IRES program received 146 proposals and made 30 awards.

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of Science.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	215	0	215

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Research Fellowship Program

The objective of the International Research Fellowship Program (IRFP) is to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to international collaborative research opportunities, thereby furthering their research

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

capacity and global perspective and forging long-term relationships with scientists, technologists and engineers abroad.

The IRFP contributes to NSF's mission by supporting highly meritorious research and education activities that present unique opportunities and offer potentially high benefits because of the vital and integral nature of the foreign collaboration. Fellowship support is intended to both advance the research and develop a cadre of scientists and engineers who will play a leadership role in forging international collaborations of great value to the nation.

In FY 2014, the IRFP turned into a co-funding program in that proposals are submitted to the various disciplinary fellowship programs across the NSF, and OISE provides either partial or full support to the highly competitive proposals that are international in scope. IRFP awards are available in any field of science and engineering research or education that is supported by NSF. Applicants are encouraged to consider any site that will provide a unique and beneficial research experience. In addition to being citizens or permanent residents of the United States, eligible applicants must have earned a doctoral degree within two years of the deadline date, or expect to receive the doctoral degree by the start of the project. Women, minorities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply.

Support may be requested for residence abroad for nine to 24 months (minimum of nine continuous months). The purpose of this fellowship is to give young researchers international research experience. In addition, the applicant may also request that a portion of the 24-months include a period of re-entry back in the United States. This re-entry period must consist of a research experience relevant to the foreign fellowship period. The re-entry component must be for research, not just to write up results. Any re-entry component must be submitted with the original research proposal, and cannot be requested later. The re-entry component must be included in the project description, and include a designated U.S. host and host institution. The U.S. host must provide a letter of invitation and his/her curriculum vitae. The re-entry component is reviewed along with the foreign component. The re-entry component must be of a duration equal to or less than that of the foreign period. The foreign period must be taken first, the re-entry last. No indirect costs will be provided to the U.S. institution.

IRFP aims to provide an international experience to those individuals who have never had one previously. Those applicants who have had previous international experience or who are already at the foreign host site must contact the cognizant program manager before submitting an application in order to verify suitability. Applicants who received their doctorates at a foreign institution will be given lower priority.

As this program is open to all research fields and disciplines that are supported by the NSF, as well as suitable research institutions anywhere in the world, efforts will be made to ensure appropriate distribution of fellowships across disciplinary fields and geographic regions.

**Strategic Goals:** Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,690,000	\$0	\$3,690,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	0	27

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

## Partnerships for International Research and Education

The Partnerships in International Research and Education (PIRE) program was established in 2005. PIRE is an ongoing NSF-wide program that supports fundamental, international research and education in physical, living, human, and engineered systems. PIRE awards enable research at the leading edge of science and engineering by facilitating partnerships with others nationally and internationally, by educating and preparing a diverse, world-class STEM workforce, and by fostering institutional capacity for international collaboration.

This agenda is designed to encourage high-risk/high-reward activities and the pursuit of potentially transformative ideas. International engagement is critical to keeping the U.S. globally competitive at the frontiers of knowledge. As science and engineering expertise and infrastructure advance across the globe, it is expected that the United States will increasingly benefit from international collaborations and a globally engaged workforce leading to transformational science and engineering breakthroughs.

Therefore, PIRE will promote cooperation among scientists and engineers from all nations, and will fund international collaborative activities through all areas of research supported by the NSF. PIRE is also working with counterpart funding agencies to lower barriers to international collaboration for U.S. scientists, engineers, and students, and to encourage jointly funded, bilateral and multilateral projects.

The program objectives of PIRE are:

- Support excellence in science and engineering research and education through international collaboration.
- Promote opportunities where international collaboration can provide unique advantages of scope, scale, flexibility, expertise, facilities, or access to phenomena, enabling advances that could not occur otherwise.
- Engage and share resources and research infrastructure within and across institutions to build strong international partnerships.
- Create and promote opportunities for students and early career researchers to participate in substantive international research experiences.

PIRE is a competition that is usually run every two years. The data reported in this survey include project activities (travel and funding for participants) that occurred in FY 2014.

<b>Strategic Goals:</b>	Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
	Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
	Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
	Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,781,960	\$0	\$16,781,960

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
588	0	588

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

---

Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	357

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
Washington, DC 20594  
www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked



---

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD**


---

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	215	215

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NTSB Training Program**

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide transportation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	142	142

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,300,000	\$5,300,000	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$5,300,000†	727

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
11555 Rockville Pike  
Rockville, MD 20852  
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NRC Foreign Visitors Tracking Program

NRC received foreign visitors at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors included high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors.

The NRC currently maintains broad scope information exchange bilateral arrangements with regulatory authorities of 45 countries, plus Taiwan and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), as well as more narrowly focused administrative arrangements with a number of these countries. These arrangements establish a cooperation and assistance framework for the mutual benefit of our respective regulatory programs, and support U.S. Government national security and nuclear safety policies.

The arrangements allow for cooperation and assistance in the fields of nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and in other areas to which the parties agree. Whereas the NRC engagement in bilateral activities allows for targeted cooperation and assistance, the NRC's work with multinational organizations makes it possible to engage with a broader range of counterparts to contribute to the development and implementation of nuclear safety standards and security guidance globally. The NRC's multilateral cooperation activities are primarily conducted with the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The NRC also regularly participates in other international bodies such as the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic

---

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

---

Radiation (UNSCEAR) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

#### FOREIGN NATIONALS PARTICIPATING IN NRC-SPONSORED TRAINING

The NRC opens certain regulatory training and certification courses provided to NRC staff at the Agency's Professional Development Center in Rockville, Maryland, and/or the Technical Training Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to eligible foreign regulatory counterparts. Each request is considered on a case-by-case basis and acceptance for enrollment in the courses is subject to various factors including but not limited to availability and to the nature of the subject matter.

#### FOREIGN ASSIGNEE PROGRAM

The NRC accepts individuals from foreign government or quasi-government regulatory organizations, as well as those sponsored by the IAEA, for short-term on-the-job work assignments at the NRC headquarters and regional offices. The sponsoring organization must submit a formal request to the NRC, which is considered on a case-by-case basis. The NRC works with the sponsoring organization to develop expectations and a specific work plan for each assignment, including its duration which typically ranges between six months to one year or more. The NRC's Foreign Assignee Program facilitates the mutually beneficial sharing of information and regulatory best practices. It promotes establishment of important global partnerships and communication channels which serve to strengthen nuclear safety worldwide.

Sharing of information, knowledge and technical expertise with established and emerging regulatory counterparts and technical support organizations continues to enhance both the NRC's and the counterparts' regulatory programs and commitments to nuclear safety and security. In FY 2014, the NRC hosted numerous foreign visitors for bilateral meetings and workshops. The NRC accepted 59 individuals from eleven countries for NRC-sponsored training courses at Agency training facilities. In addition, a total of eleven foreign assignees from six countries served in temporary on-the-job work/training assignments at NRC offices over the course of the year.

In addition, at the request of the U.S. Government, an international team of senior safety experts met with representatives of the NRC from February 3-11, 2014, to conduct a follow-up Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) Mission. The purpose of the IRRS mission was to review the national regulatory framework for nuclear safety of the operating nuclear power plants in the United States and specifically, the measures undertaken following the recommendations and suggestions from an earlier IRRS mission conducted in the United States in 2010. The review compared the U.S. regulatory framework for safety against the IAEA safety standards as the international benchmark for safety. The mission was also used to exchange information and experience between the IRRS Team members and the U.S. counterparts in the areas covered by the IRRS. The IRRS Team consisted of five senior regulatory experts from five IAEA Member States and three IAEA staff members. The IRRS Team concluded that the recommendations and suggestions from the 2010 IRRS mission have been taken into account systematically.

Throughout the year, the NRC recognized various opportunities to meet with foreign regulatory counterparts on the margins of meetings or conferences hosted within the United States. For example, as part of its 26th annual Regulatory Information Conference (RIC) held from March 11-13, 2014, the NRC hosted representatives from 38 countries and international organizations. The NRC Commission and senior level managers met bilaterally with NRC's international counterparts to discuss matters related to nuclear safety and security.

---

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**


---

**Strategic Goals:**

- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Advance scientific/technical/energy/engineering/regulatory systems.
- Promote safe and secure peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	181	181

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation, as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 45 countries, plus Taiwan and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

NRC conducts programs with the regulatory authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and equipment purchases.

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements

---

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**


---

and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Advance scientific/technical/energy/engineering/regulatory systems.
- Promote the safe and secure peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,300,000	\$0	\$5,300,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
546	0	546

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	256

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of International Assistance and Governance Initiatives  
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20005-3917  
www.oge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

\*\*\*\*\*

### OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

At the request of foreign policy agencies and entities of the federal government, the U.S. Office of Government Ethics discusses its role as a corruption prevention organization and shares its ideas and experiences with foreign governments directly and within multilateral processes. This is an ongoing program.

In FY 2014, the U.S. Office of Government Ethics briefed 22 foreign delegations comprising 256 individuals representing 73 countries.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

---

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Good Governance.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	256	256

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$9,289,624	\$5,969,620	\$3,320,004	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$600,000	\$9,889,624	950

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



# OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

101 Independence Avenue, SE, Room LA144  
 Washington, DC 20540  
[www.openworld.gov](http://www.openworld.gov) • 202-707-8943

The Open World Leadership Center is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L.106-554) to house the Open World Program, an exchange that was originally established for emerging Russian leaders. In February 2003, Congress expanded the scope of Open World to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries and the Baltics. Since December 2004, the Center has been authorized by Congress to expand to any country designated by the Open World Board of Trustees, which includes both Congressional leaders and private American citizens.

Open World currently operates exchanges for political and civic leaders from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The Center's Washington, D.C., office is located at the Library of Congress.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips. Participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through visits to a particular community and interactive sessions with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 18,500-plus visitors have come from all regions of Central Asia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine, and the Caucasus, and have stayed in more than 2,051 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Delegates are on average in their late thirties and half are women.

Since 2003, the Open World Leadership Center is authorized to conduct programs for Cultural Leaders from Russia. With private support, the Center continues to provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming leaders from



## OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming and post-visit networking; its homestays; and its status as the only exchange program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World receives direction and financial and programmatic support from the U.S. Congress.

Participants are hosted by local members or affiliates of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofits experienced in conducting exchange programs with Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

In FY 2014, Open World continued to provide intensive, substantive programming for emerging leaders from Eurasia with a renewed emphasis on young professionals aged thirty and younger. The Center encouraged more U.S. embassies to work directly with program for cost efficiency, effectiveness, avoidance of duplication, and a direct connection to program participants. All programs included signature components of home stays, discussions with local leaders, and legislative impact on program themes.

FY 2014 highlights included:

- Second year of partnership with Turkish High Council of Judges and Prosecutors which brings members to the United States for an introduction to the American judicial system
- Second year of the Senator Ben Nelson Fellows which brings Russian medical researchers in infectious diseases to the world-renowned University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha
- Kosovo became the newest and 19th member of Open World countries with themes that cover women in politics, economic development, and rule of law
- Hosted its first Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Trauma Doctor delegations from Ukraine
- Leaders from the Maidan Movement participated in the Open World experience
- Expanded programming in innovation and entrepreneurship

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,969,620	\$3,320,004	\$9,289,624

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$600,000	\$600,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	950	950

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$153,534,000	\$146,532,000	\$7,002,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$153,534,000	6,821

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20526  
www.peacecorps.gov • 800-424-8580

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross-cultural exchange by fielding as many volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program for, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

Through the Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program, volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people. In doing so, volunteers earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

During FY 2014, the Agency provided 6,821 Americans the opportunity to impart professional and practical experience to counterparts and communities worldwide. In an increasingly interdependent world, we tackle challenges that know no borders -- such as climate change, pandemic disease, food security, and gender equality and empowerment. Although times have changed since the Peace Corps' founding in 1961, the agency's mission -- to promote world peace and friendship -- has not. Peace Corps is more vital than ever, working in collaboration with partner organizations and using cutting-edge technologies and well-tested best practices to enhance impact.

**FY 2014 DATA**  
**PEACE CORPS**

---

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$146,532,000	\$7,002,000	\$153,534,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
6,821	0	6,821

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	398

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20416  
www.sba.gov • 202-205-6706

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth nearly \$100 billion -- including a disaster loan portfolio of nearly \$7.5 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 and 1,700 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

---

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	398	398

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	247

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs  
3700 Robert Ball Building  
6401 Security Boulevard  
Baltimore, MD 21235  
www.ssa.gov • 410-965-7385

The Social Security Administration (SSA) manages the nation's social insurance program, which consists of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as social security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration studies the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and makes recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns social security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their social security numbers.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SSA International Visitors Program

The Social Security Administration's Office of International Programs arranges briefings and consultations between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security-related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields with an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

**SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

---

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of Social Security.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	247	247

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$262,016,551	\$253,550,158	\$8,466,393	\$9,430,945†	\$4,119,005†	\$6,764,988†	Not Tracked	\$282,331,489†	3,058,723

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education  
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20523-3901  
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The Strategic Plan used to implement USAID programs is a joint Department of State and USAID document and both organizations will continue to collaborate on the execution of the Plan known as the Foreign Assistance Framework through the Office of Foreign Assistance.

USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States as well as development overseas. The participation of women and the expanded use of the Millennium Challenge Account are considered critical to the success of sustainable development across all areas of the Strategic Plan.

USAID is in compliance with Department of State and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requirements pertaining to the issuance of visas and the entry of data into DHS's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). USAID has internal systems and procedures in place related to the selection of exchange visitors and collection of data. USAID's guidelines related to data collection and security screening of all foreign exchange visitors who will travel to the U.S. under USAID funding or sponsorship, are constantly monitored, and strengthened when necessary.

USAID Missions continue to use the new, easier functions of the USAID Web-based reporting system which has provided a better picture of in-country programs.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Democracy and Governance Programs

As the Arab Spring powerfully reminded the world in 2011, democratic governance and human rights are critical components of sustainable development and lasting peace. Countries that have ineffective government institutions, rampant corruption and weak rule of law have a 30 to 45 percent higher risk of civil war and higher risk of extreme criminal violence than other developing countries.



## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In fact, no poor, fragile or conflict-ridden state has yet to achieve a single United Nations Millennium Development Goal. To help change this narrative, we are integrating democracy programming throughout our core development work, focusing on strengthening and promoting human rights, accountable and transparent governance, and an independent and politically active civil society across all our work. At the same time, we remain committed to fundamental democratic empowerment activities, including supporting free and fair elections, up-to-date technology for new and traditional media, as well as the rule of law.

By helping societies protect the basic rights of citizens, we prevent conflict, spur economic growth and advance human dignity. Countries with democratic freedoms are more just, peaceful, and stable and their citizens can fulfill their potential. Through its democracy, human rights, and governance programs, the United States remains committed to protecting and advancing our most cherished values.

**Strategic Goals:**

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$29,159,296	\$628,487	\$29,787,783

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$2,338,465	\$446,440	\$2,228,243	Not Tracked	\$5,013,148

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	438,691	438,691

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

Broad-based economic growth is essential to sustainable, long-term development. It creates the opportunities impoverished households need to raise their living standards, provides countries with the resources to expand access to basic services, and, most important of all, enables citizens to chart their own prosperous futures.

Despite incredible progress that has reduced poverty levels in every region of the world and helped dramatically accelerate growth in sub-Saharan Africa, the global economic crisis has slowed growth worldwide. Today, three quarters of the world's poor don't have a bank account and access to capital remains a significant barrier throughout the developing world. To overcome these challenges and advance rapid, sustained and broad-based growth, we are focused on:

- Giving people access to markets, where they can sell their goods and services and play a productive role in their economies;
- Making governments more efficient in how they spend their money, to limit waste, strengthen investment, and provide better services for citizens;
- Improving infrastructure like roads, bridges, water supply and electrical grids, critical to lifting the limits on a country's growth;
- Working with private sector companies to spur economic development, so that citizens can participate in a vibrant

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

---

economy that allocates resources wisely; and

-- Encouraging local channels of financing, empowering entrepreneurs in developing countries to improve their lives and shape their own futures.

Our economic growth programs also help build new markets for the United States by expanding trade and supporting the emergence of middle class consumers that can buy American goods and services. And we know that stable economies are less vulnerable to crises, terrorist activities, and international crime.

Nearly 800 million people across the globe will go to bed hungry tonight, most of them smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture to make a living and feed their families. Despite an explosion in the growth of urban slums over the last decade, nearly 75 percent of poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. That is why growth in the agriculture sector has been found, on average, to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.

Investing in these smallholder farmers most of whom are women is more important than ever. A spike in world food prices in 2008 hurt economies across the world and led to destabilizing riots in over 30 countries. In order to feed a population expected to grow to nine billion people by 2050, the world will have to double its current food production, all while climate change increases droughts and leads to less predictable rains.

At the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, President Obama called on global leaders to unlock the transformative potential in agriculture to connect more people to the global economy and pave a path out of poverty. As a result, countries committed more than \$22 billion in investments in agricultural development and food security. This set the foundation for Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global food security initiative combating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

In 2012, at the Camp David G8 Summit, President Obama again led global food security efforts by launching the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a partnership designed to increase private sector investment in African agriculture. Thanks to the New Alliance, more than 70 global and local companies have committed to invest over \$3.75 billion on the continent - many for the first time. As part of these efforts, USAID is scaling up a comprehensive approach to fighting hunger and strengthening food security by:

- Investing in cutting-edge scientific and technological agricultural research to develop stronger seeds and greener fertilizers so farmers can grow more;
- Developing agricultural markets, expanding trade and using mobile phones to provide real-time prices, so farmers can sell what they grow at a profit;
- Helping farmers access capital, so they can expand their farms and buy equipment;
- Offering extension services, so farmers can learn the best techniques to grow and store their crops;
- Developing sustainable agriculture strategies, so countries can feed their populations without depleting their natural resources; and
- Providing emergency food assistance, so vulnerable populations and malnourished can survive and quickly bounce back in times of crisis.

As a result of these efforts, we will:

- Reduce the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we work over five years;
- Lift 50 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty by 2022 more than one out of every eight people who currently live in poverty in the region.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Strategic Goals:**

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$81,476,442	\$5,426,302	\$86,902,744

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,325,322	\$2,996,090	\$2,761,773	Not Tracked	\$9,083,185

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,239,911	1,239,911

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education and Training Programs

A good education is the key to a better life and a stronger economy. A person's earnings increase by ten percent with each year of school they complete. Women with higher levels of education have healthier children. And increasing the average level of higher education in a country by just one year can add half a percentage point of growth to GDP.

Over the last decade, the world has witnessed incredible increases in school enrollment.

But tragically, studies show there is still a learning crisis: children attending school still leave without the ability to read, write and do basic math. In Mali, Peru and Pakistan, reading tests show that 70 percent of primary school children can't read at grade level, with many unable to read at all -- and these aren't the only countries with such problems. With youth bulges in countries throughout the developing world, a growing number of young people find they lack the knowledge they need to get a job and earn a living.

Globally, girls are especially disadvantaged by poor quality education and low access levels. Right now, 62 million girls are not in school worldwide, and millions more are fighting to stay there. Yet we know that when girls are educated, their families are healthier, they have fewer children, they get married later, and they have more opportunities to generate income. That is why USAID is working hard to ensure girls and boys can safely enroll and learn in schools through our education programs around the world.

Reversing the trends that have created the learning crisis requires a focus on learning, not just school access. That's why our programs tackle some of the biggest barriers to education for children. We are focused on:

- Improving reading skills in primary schools, by strengthening teaching techniques, materials, curricula and tests, so students can quickly master this essential skill;
- Strengthening higher education and workforce development programs, so young people, especially disadvantaged communities and women, can find good jobs and contribute to the economic growth of their countries;
- Expanding access to education in regions witnessing crisis and conflict, so that we can curb inequality that fuels tension; and
- Fostering innovation in education through All Children Reading, our Grand Challenge for Development designed to develop new learning materials and methods, improve the collection and analysis of education data, and use mobile phones and tablets to improve literacy.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USAID has helped develop higher education institutions in 77 countries, helped train thousands of doctors, economists, and scientists, and expanded access to school for millions.

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$58,425,353	\$427,794	\$58,853,147

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,524,220	\$337,616	\$1,340,580	Not Tracked	\$4,202,416

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	673,293	673,293

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Environmental Programs

All countries depend heavily on their environment: Forests, grasslands, rivers, lakes, coral reefs and other ecosystems provide essential resources that provide food, water, shelter and energy. But those ecosystems and those resources are under incredible pressure. In just 60 years, the world's population has accelerated from 2.5 billion people to seven billion people today. By 2050, another two billion will join our planet, mostly in developing countries, increasing the rapidly growing demand for our planet's resources.

Threatening to make these problems worse is global climate change, driven by fossil fuel use and deforestation. We know a changing climate will hurt the poor most, undermining the livelihoods of millions of people struggling to break free from poverty. USAID help a communities better manage and benefit from their natural resources by:

- Supporting land tenure policies and resource rights, giving people the right to own and manage natural resources responsibly;
- Fighting deforestation and planting trees, so that forests continue to provide clean water and air, improve agricultural productivity, slow the rate of climate change, counter desertification, and support economic growth;
- Protecting biodiversity, so that people do not lose essential goods and services generated by intact and functional ecosystems, and species are not lost to extinction; and
- Mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, so countries can grow without harming the environment while strengthening their resilience to warmer temperatures and weather shocks.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Strategic Goals:**

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$16,786,690	\$819,306	\$17,605,996

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$260,499	\$303,021	\$356,562	Not Tracked	\$920,082

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	234,973	234,973

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Humanitarian Assistance Programs

Every year, droughts, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters affect approximately 100 million people and cause more than \$100 billion dollars in economic damage. Today, nearly 53 million people worldwide are in need of emergency food aid. And authoritarian leaders still govern nearly 50 countries, while the same number of countries are affected by conflict or potential instability. Poverty and conflict are inextricably linked to authoritarianism and poor governance, with the consequences for citizens only worsening during times of crisis.

**Strategic Goals:**

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$830,289	\$0	\$830,289

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5,831	5,831

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

Last fiscal year, 289,000 women died during pregnancy or childbirth and there were 390,000 new HIV cases in children, with the odds in life already stacked against them. Infectious, life-threatening diseases like pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria are further exacerbated by endemic rates of malnutrition and poor access to health services.

While the death of a mother is a tragedy in itself, it has devastating effects for the survival of her children, the economic stability of the family, and the productivity of the community. Children who are healthy avoid permanent disability and spend more time in school. Healthy children grow into healthy adults, who miss fewer days of work, earn more wages, and contribute to strong economies. We have seen extraordinary progress over the last fifty years, as child mortality rates around the world have declined by seventy percent. In just the last two decades, fifty million children were saved, and people are living 21 years longer on average.

USAID is a vital part of that progress. Our long-term investments in maternal and neonatal health and voluntary family planning have been paying dividends, among them:

- In 24 countries where USAID has been heavily involved, maternal mortality declined by 40 to 65 percent;
- Eleven of the Presidents Malaria Initiative focus countries have had reductions in childhood mortality rates, which ranged from 16 to 50 percent;
- In one year, USAID-supported programs provided 29 million infants and children with vitamin A supplementation in six countries.

Today, the global community has the knowledge and the tools to do much more. New vaccines against diarrhea and pneumonia, bed nets to protect against malaria, nutrition supplements for pregnant women and young children and a host of similar low-cost, life-saving technologies could save nearly six million children a year. USAID family planning programs enable women to have children at their healthiest times, so that both the mother and infant are more likely to survive. If we can reach children and their mothers with these simple interventions, then we can help achieve the incredible goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths. To help realize this vision, USAID is making strategic investments that contribute to:

- Reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent;
- Reducing under-five child mortality by 35 percent;
- Preventing 54 million unintended pregnancies; and
- Halving the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa

Water is essential to health and food production. Nearly 800 million people lack dependable access to clean water and about 2.5 billion lack access to modern sanitation, putting them at risk of disease. Food production is the largest consumer of water, and also represents the largest unknown factor of future water use as the world population continues to increase. Global population growth projections of two to three billion people over the next 40 years, combined with changing diets, are expected to increase food demand 70 percent by 2050.

USAID's Water and Development Strategy steers USAID's water programs toward key themes consistent with two of the most important ways we rely on water: water for health and water for food. It is our hope that improvements in programs, sound management, and use of water for food security will save lives and advance development. That is why USAID is committed to integrating a focus on water across our agriculture, health, and climate work by:

- Expanding access to water supply and sanitation to promote better hygiene and fight preventable disease, especially to vulnerable communities;
- Increasing water productivity in agriculture and industry to boost output while conserving a precious resource;
- Improving water resource management and reforming governance and regulations to equitably share access and defuse competition; and
- Strengthening resilience and response to disasters in order to help countries adapt to a changing climate.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

We have a long history of delivering results. USAID brought safe water and sanitation to more than 50 million people, while assisting governments and private firms to plan, manage and distribute water more equitably and affordably.

USAID's partnership with the Government of Kenya and 45 Kenyan public and private sector organizations helped 112,676 smallholder farmers adopt good agricultural practices that increase their yields and incomes and improve nutrition. More than 2,200 growers in eastern Kenya have been trained in water-harvesting techniques and have established 60 water ponds that serve 4,750 farmers in the region.

In Indonesia, USAID works with government agencies, water utilities, water associations, and nongovernmental organizations in 54 municipalities across the country to help increase the demand for services, while also building the capacity of public and private institutions to meet this demand.

**Strategic Goals:**

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$66,872,088	\$1,164,504	\$68,036,592

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$982,439	\$35,838	\$77,830	Not Tracked	\$1,096,107

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	466,024	466,024

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

---

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

---

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisors, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchanges." "Training Moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisors.

In FY 2014, participant totals include:

- In-Country training: 3,058,723
- Third-Country training: 2,836
- Regional training: 26,099
- U.S.-based training: 2,893

Total Participants in FY 2014: 3,090,551

It is important to note that "employment type" data is required by USAID for U.S.-based training only. It is not tracked for in-country training and is optional for third-country and regional training. As a result, many of the participants that took place in non-U.S.-based training are assigned an employment category of "unknown." USAID is committed to capturing and reporting as much data as possible in each of our program areas and has been able to include far more information related to employment type over the FY 2013 numbers.



**FY 2014 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	42

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Suite 1150  
Washington, DC 20425  
www.usccr.gov • 202-376-7700

The United States Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the law because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights enforcement of federal civil rights laws and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing. USCCR also submits reports, findings, and recommendations to the President and Congress and serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

\*\*\*\*\*

### USCCR International Visitors Program

The United States Commission on Civil Rights provides briefings for foreign visitors on various topics and the work of the Commission. Visitors include education, law enforcement, and government professionals. Briefings are requested by government agencies and private organizations. USCCR does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international briefings.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights hosted 42 distinguished individuals from 26 different countries that were selected to participate in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

---

**UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	42	42

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights meets with international scholars, students, and civil rights advocates to learn what the Agency does to promote and study deprivations of civil rights in the United States.

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	288

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20548  
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan, professional services agency in the legislative branch of the federal government. GAO exists to support the U.S. Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. GAO serves the public interest by providing Congress with timely information that is objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, nonideological, balanced, and fair.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Auditor Fellowship Program

Since 1979, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) hosts auditors from around the world as participants in its annual International Auditor Fellowship Program. The 16-week intensive, multifaceted learning program, for middle- to senior-level officers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. GAO initiated this program in response to increased federal government expenditures abroad and the related need to strengthen accountability over these funds. Fellows participate in classroom training, observe key management meetings, obtain intergovernmental experience and develop strategies to implement change within their respective SAIs. Participants are nominated by their senior leadership with the expectation that they will transfer the knowledge and skills gained to their respective SAIs.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and fellows also share information about their SAIs. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the detailed policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit institutions. They prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program and devote time to studying the techniques required for introducing

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

change. Fellows participate in classes focusing on instructional skills, delivering effective instructional presentations and formal briefings, and leadership development skills.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Some of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their respective countries. As a result of participating in GAO's program, some fellows have implemented professional standards and policy guidance or developed training and professional development strategies. Others have established performance or forensic audit units and developed or updated strategic plans. As they continue to assume roles of increased responsibility within their offices, the fellows become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

Twenty-two participants from 18 countries completed GAO's International Auditor Fellowship Program in FY 2014, bringing the total program participants since its inception to more than 540 fellows from over 100 countries.

In addition to the comprehensive and rigorous curriculum for government auditors, including sessions from analyzing data to writing reports, the program continued its successful approach to exposing the group to various accountability partners. In FY 2014, the participants attended the Association of Local Government Auditors and the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program's annual conferences. They also had informative briefings with the Council of Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency and the Office of Government Ethics. Cultural exchange is a special aspect of our program and helps to make the fellows feel welcome and become familiar with Washington, D.C. and its surroundings. Numerous social activities were planned and held outside the professional workday, and were well attended by the group in this fiscal year. Interactive sessions were held with GAO staff members and the participants' peers discussing the variations in work at their Supreme Audit Institutions. Once again, GAO featured the fellows during its Diversity Month program at Cross Cultural Day in which the international fellows provided displays and engaged in discussions on their countries with GAO headquarters staff, its tenants, and external visitors.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	18	18

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart SAIs and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAIs and legislative or parliamentary delegations.

As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers requests from related government departments and ministries and requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

This program does not use any funding from other agencies for its operation. The program requests normally

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

consist of a one-day briefing, lasting one-to-two hours.

**Strategic Goals:** Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	270	270

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$58,513	\$58,513	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$58,513	465

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
Washington, DC 20260-0010  
www.usps.gov • 202-268-6519

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

\*\*\*\*\*

### USPS International Exchange Program

Through its International Exchange Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation.

The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, European, and Western Hemisphere areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service International Exchange Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.  
Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$58,513	\$0	\$58,513

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	238	227	465

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,962,610	\$0	\$2,962,610	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,962,610	218

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700

Arlington, VA 22201

www.vef.gov • 703-351-5053

The Vietnam Education Foundation (VEF) is an independent federal government agency created by the U.S. Congress in 2000 and funded annually by the U.S. Government through 2018. As mandated by legislation, its mission is to strengthen the U.S.-Vietnam bilateral relationship through educational exchanges in the sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine (STEMM). In addition, the underlying core mission of VEF is to foster and strengthen understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam.

VEF reports directly to the President of the United States. The VEF governing Board of Directors includes three U.S. Cabinet members (Secretary of State, Secretary of Education, and Secretary of Treasury); two members of the U.S. Senate and two members of the House of Representatives; and six presidential appointees. VEF receives five million dollars annually from the Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund, to which the Vietnamese government repays debts owed to the United States; this is described in the VEF Act, which is also known as the VEF enabling legislation. VEF headquarters is located in Arlington, Virginia, with a field office in Hanoi, Vietnam.

VEF concentrates on two main activities: scholarships and grants for Vietnamese and U.S. nationals; and capacity building in Vietnam. The former is conceived as a transformative and cost-effective model that fits with VEF's mandate to develop highly skilled talent and leadership in science and technology for Vietnam. It includes three major programs: (1) Fellowship Program, which sends Vietnamese nationals to the United States for graduate study, primarily doctorates, (2) Visiting Scholar Program, which supports Vietnamese nationals, who already hold a doctorate, to further develop their professional skills through studies, research, and/or observational activities at leading U.S. academic institutions, and (3) U.S. Faculty Scholar Program, which supports American professors to teach courses at Vietnamese institutions for one to two semesters.

\*\*\*\*\*



## Capacity Building Program

The Capacity Building Program is conceived as a means to partner with Vietnamese institutions and organizations as they work to upgrade their performance and capabilities in STEMM fields, and also to create favorable conditions for the return of VEF fellows and scholars to Vietnam.

To complement its educational exchange programs, VEF engages in a limited number of activities that build the scientific and technological capacity of Vietnam. VEF capacity-building efforts focus on activities that promote science and technology initiatives; build the relationship between U.S. and Vietnamese institutions and government entities; and build the foundation for the return of VEF fellows and visiting scholars to their home country. While some earlier capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) were meant to address the legislative mandate for Americans to teach at Vietnamese institutions, the U.S. Faculty Scholar Program now fulfills that directive in the VEF legislation.

In the past, capacity-building activities organized by VEF also included research publications and special projects that involved, or were requested by Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), or the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam. In addition, in past years VEF also conducted an alumni conference in Vietnam to serve as a forum for VEF alumni to share rich and productive discussions, design programs, and lay out plans of action for prospective collaborative projects so they maximize their contributions to Vietnam.

In FY 2014, VEF arranged for eight U.S. professors (representing different U.S. academic institutions who were in Vietnam to evaluate VEF Fellowship and Visiting Scholar applicants) to give lectures and meet with students, faculty, and administrators at two Education USAA Advising Centers and a number of educational institutions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, including the MOET and MOST. The activities took place in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

VEF and a team of U.S. scientists made a series of site visits to 14 Vietnamese higher education institutions. The goal was to reassess and update the findings from the two earlier reports on the status of higher education in selected STEMM fields in Vietnam. Results of these site visits were compiled and plans to be published in a report entitled "Observations on the Current Status of Higher Education in Agricultural Sciences, Civil Engineering, Computer Science, and Electrical Engineering, Environmental Sciences, Physics, and Transport and Communications at Select Universities in Vietnam" in July 2014. This research report will be of great use to both American and Vietnamese higher education communities. Funding stipulated in this report was for the publication and printing of this report.

VEF led the Working Group on Education at the Eighth United States-Vietnam Science and Technology Joint Committee Meeting that was held just before the beginning of FY 2014. VEF is included in the Action Plan that was approved by all parties through the Department of State. In particular, the VEF agreed to assist the National Foundation for Science and Technology Development of the Ministry of Science and Technology (an organization parallel to the U.S. National Science Foundation) in its project to create a database of all scientific collaborations that are underway at present.

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Advance STEM fields in Vietnam and enable bilateral collaboration in STEM fields.

Foster and deepen understanding of U.S. higher education environment and opportunities for collaboration.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,170	\$1,170

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	0	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country

\*\*\*\*\*

## VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health sciences. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open, and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in a U.S. academic setting. In order to produce young scientists and faculty for Vietnam, preference is given to doctoral study because the more advanced degree requires greater in-depth study and research in the field of specialization. Thus, VEF is helping to provide Vietnam with the best-trained individuals possible. Furthermore, a doctorate typically prepares individuals to assume more significant, decision-making positions when they return to Vietnam. A doctorate generally allows more access to relationships with U.S. academic and professional entities. Working experience or government affiliation is not required. The program is open to all qualified citizens of Vietnam, regardless of their gender, regional origin, and social or political background.

In addition, the program aims at strengthening and fostering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam and all program participants are required to engage in cross cultural activities, both in the United States and in Vietnam, to fulfill the mission of VEF.

VEF strengthens the ties among the VEF fellows and visiting scholars during their period of study in the United States by highlighting their collective roles as ambassadors of exchange and preparing them for their return to Vietnam through their participation in an annual conference. VEF is committed to helping fellows return to Vietnam to contribute to their country after completing their program of study. VEF has created mechanisms to foster their return and reentry to their home country, through the VEF alumni network and an alumni conference that is held in Vietnam every year.

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Since the beginning of the Fellowship Program in 2003 to fall 2014, VEF has awarded 521 fellowships to outstanding Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate studies at top graduate schools across the United States. With a three percent attrition rate (18 out of the 521 dropped-out or withdrew from the program for numerous reasons), 503 fellows are working towards or have completed a graduate degree at 96 top graduate schools across the United States.

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,813,672	\$2,813,672

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	204	204

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

## VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Program

The VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program has U.S. faculty teach courses in English in Vietnamese universities for a minimum of one term (fall or spring) and for a maximum of one year. Teaching is conducted either on-site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States.

The program was launched in late 2007 with three primary goals: (1) to help build capacity in Vietnam in science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, and technology through teaching and related research activities, (2) to help Vietnamese institutions address specific educational needs, including curriculum development, integration of research opportunities, identification of student learning outcomes, and evaluation, and (3) to build positive relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members that may lead to sustainable partnerships.

As of fall 2014, VEF has awarded 39 U.S. Faculty Scholar grants to 31 American professors in six cohorts to teach courses at 25 Vietnamese universities and research institutions.

VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project while the Vietnamese host institutions and the cooperating U.S. institutions serve as cosponsors through their support.

The U.S. scholar teaches one or more courses in English for one or two terms (fall and/or spring) at a Vietnamese university or universities. The teaching can be either on site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States. In the latter case, the faculty scholar must visit and teach at the Vietnamese host institution(s) for at least one week at the beginning and one week at the end of the teaching program. The Vietnamese host institutions serve as the visa sponsor for the American faculty scholars. While VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project, the Vietnamese host institution(s) and the cooperating U.S. institution(s) collaborate with the scholar in order to deliver a successful course.

U.S. faculty scholar alumni have contributed to capacity-building in the STEM fields in Vietnam through teaching and related research activities. They have also helped Vietnamese institutions to develop curriculum, to integrate research opportunities, to improve student-learning outcomes, and to include student and teacher evaluation. Through the teaching programs of these faculty scholars, the positive collaborative relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members have been expanded in a way that may lead to sustainable partnerships. The U.S. faculty scholar alumni are an integral part of the VEF alumni network, and many of them have continuously supported VEF and its fellows and scholars community.

**Strategic Goals:** Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.  
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$50,227	\$50,227

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	0	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

## VEF Visiting Scholar Program

The Vietnam Education Foundation's Visiting Scholar Program (VSP) is open to Vietnamese nationals who hold a doctorate in any of the fields supported by VEF – namely the major disciplines of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine.

The Visiting Scholar Program is intended to support postdoctoral professional development training, which may include studies, research, and/or observational activities, to take place in cooperation with a leading U.S. academic institution. These self-designed programs, which are arranged under the guidance of specific U.S. professors serving as mentors, vary from five months to a year in length and may include formal courses, workshops, seminars, laboratory or field research, or other types of professional development activities. Upon returning to Vietnam, the visiting scholar must use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others and, thus, the visiting scholar is considered a trainer. In this way, the VSP is a training-of-trainers (TOT) program.

As of fall 2014, VEF had awarded grants to 46 Visiting Scholars whose fields of study mirror those supported by VEF and they conducted their programs at 35 major U.S. universities.

**Strategic Goals:**

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$97,541	\$97,541

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4	4

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2014 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$188,672	\$188,672	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$188,672	10

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries  
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20004-3027  
www.wilsoncenter.org • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, and depending on available funding, approximately 20-25 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy and with the programming priorities of the Center's programs. Fellows conduct research and writing in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, ethnic conflict, and national security.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian

Maxim Trudlyubov, a fellow from Russia, published newspaper opinion pieces explaining Russia's domestic issues to an American audience.

\*\*\*\*\*

---

## FY 2014 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess whether any duplication exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals that result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes.

Duplicative programming differs from complementary and/or overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more duplicative programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

To assess whether duplication exists, the IAWG conducts an annual review of all activities included in the *Inventory of Programs* using information submitted by program sponsors during the IAWG's annual data collection process.

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories, which are listed below:

- Cultural Programs
- International Visitor Programs/Briefings
- Scientific/Technological Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

The IAWG places each program into the category that best reflects its primary function or scope of activities, although a number of programs reported to the IAWG can secondarily be classified under another category. Within this framework, degrees of duplication or complementarity can be identified and addressed through consideration of the program's topic, the target country and/or region, the target population, the intended results, and the approach or method.

The following describes each category:

• **Cultural Programs** – The IAWG defines cultural programs as those activities and programs that deal specifically with the arts, sports, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities. The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is minimal, largely because the submitted reports offer evidence of programming tailored to meet the specific mandates and missions of



---

the sponsoring organizations. However, as in previous fiscal years, reported data on cultural programming is incomplete as some entities submit no information to the IAWG on their activities.

• ***International Visitor Programs*** – The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. International visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training. The risk of duplication among international visitor programs is low. The methodologies used are similar, but the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility.

• ***Scientific/Technological Programs*** – Scientific/technological programming involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific activities; it includes all medical programs. Although the IAWG can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs, the IAWG concludes that most scientific/technological research and development programs concentrate very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and appear to be at low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs. For instance, the Department of Commerce's programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western U.S. water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise. The majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component.

• ***Academic/Education Programs*** – The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. It also includes programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries.

The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through postdoctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classifications. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, areas of potential duplication or complementarity can be highlighted.

• ***Elementary/Secondary Level Programs*** – Few programs actually involve the exchange of students at the elementary or secondary levels; however, when these exchanges do occur, they are primarily targeted towards students or teachers of students at the secondary level. The Departments of Education and State have traditionally supported the majority of programs in this category, covering a wide range of subject matter and geographical regions of the world. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations is relatively low, as long as federal entities are aware of the various programming offered by each entity.

---

- *Undergraduate Level Programs* – Undergraduate-level programs include study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. Most of the programming in this category comes from the Department of State. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, because most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with few exceptions, unique. In addition, not all programs are active each fiscal year.

- *Graduate Level Programs* – Graduate-level university programs support fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The majority of programs in this category are sponsored by the Department of State. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

- *Postdoctoral Research Programs* – Postdoctoral Research Programs are also primarily sponsored by the Department of State. All are very diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives and the opportunity for duplication in programming is minimal.

- *General Area Studies and Language Training Programs* – General area studies and language-training programs, which may be offered at different academic levels, are an area that warrants continued monitoring. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programming. However, analysis reveals no inherent duplication, because most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives.

- ***Professional Exchanges and Training Programs*** – Professional exchanges and training include personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, training programs, and technical assistance programs, which may include international exchange and training components. These programs address a variety of topics, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results. This wide range makes it a challenge to assess whether there is any duplication among these programs. However, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on their organizational missions and areas of expertise, which limits the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs that are strictly limited to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. In other words, a specialized program with a clearly defined target audience is less likely to be replicated by another organization. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess, but because they are tailored to meet the specific goals of each specific Post overseas, the chance of redundancy is reduced.

In conclusion, programs that are specific in theme, geographic in focus, and target a specific audience are at very low risk of duplication. Federal organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization, particularly when the size and scope of an organization make program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, especially when information on various discrete activities is aggregated before providing it to the IAWG.

---

Best practices ensure that federal agencies expose exchange visitors to interagency operations and missions. Similarly, federal agencies are constantly reviewing the alignment of their international exchange and training activity with USG goals, allocating funding and size of programs accordingly. Where a “whole-of-government” approach to a strategic challenge has been established – for example in fighting terrorism – many agencies may support this effort through the conduct of international exchanges and training that responds to their specific missions. Finally, it must be noted that the supply of international exchange and training programs rarely meets demand, either from American or foreign stakeholders.

Federal agencies must commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that all interested parties are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives, and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. Government activities form a coherent, cohesive, and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals in the most effective and efficient manner.

---

## **APPENDIX A: MANDATE: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112(G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87- 256), AS AMENDED (22 U.S.C. § 2460(G))**

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

---

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

- 
- (E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.
- (F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.
- (G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.
- (7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.
- (8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.
- (9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.
- (10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.
- (11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

---

## APPENDIX B: OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY ON DATA COLLECTION

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG staff issues an annual data call to federal departments and agencies that administer or participate in international exchange and/or training programs. The data call is conducted through the Executive Secretary of the Department of State, who distributes an official memorandum addressed to the executive secretariats of each of these federal entities to request their compliance. All IAWG data contributors receive instructions for the data call, with the goal of capturing the most complete and accurate data available. The IAWG has undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing the IAWG's data collection system, and soliciting feedback from IAWG contacts at the various agencies.

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly. Programs might include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who get virtual training through methods such as digital video conferences and distance learning programs. By including these programs and their participants, the IAWG recognizes cost-saving methodologies that are increasingly employed by federal organizations, and creates the most comprehensive and complete accounting of federal international exchange and training programs possible.

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. Most organizations contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available to them. However, many of these organizations face staffing shortages and a lack of resources to complete their submissions in a timely manner. The IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden and improve internal data management activities. Unfortunately, data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG, and inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

---

## **Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting Tools**

The IAWG uses the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via an online remote data entry system. Members can also use FEDS to generate reports on data collected by the IAWG.

### **Data Collection**

FEDS tracks programs on a fiscal year basis, including program participant counts, participant fields of employment and fields of activity, sources of funding, strategic goals, and other corollary data. FEDS enables the creation of the inventory of federal programs incorporated within this annual report as well as responses to ad hoc queries. FEDS serves as a repository of information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

The number of programs being reported, as well as the number of reporting organizations, varies from year to year. Organizations may initiate new programs, suspend and then restart programs, or terminate programs. Federal entities also vary in their method as well as in their ability to report data on their programs. Some report their data in an aggregate format. Others do not collect all the requested data. The system must be able to adapt to these and other challenges, including but not limited to changes in the types of data, such as revisions in country names, political boundaries, and/or regions.

### **Clearinghouse Website**

The IAWG website, located at <https://iawg.gov>, provides a single access point for both interagency members and the general public. This point of entry provides access to all IAWG Annual Reports, links to member and cooperating agencies, and to other organizations active in international exchanges and training.



---

## **APPENDIX C: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**

## FY 2014

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>						
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
<b>EXECUTIVE AGENCIES</b>						
<b>Cabinet-Level Departments</b>						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
<b>Independent Establishments and Government Corporations</b>						
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014

**FY 2014**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	X			X		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X			X		
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
Millennium Challenge Corporation	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014

**FY 2014**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
National Endowment for Democracy	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		X			X	
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
U.S. African Development Foundation	X			X		No data to report in FY 2014
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		Received no data in FY 2014
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		

## FY 2014

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>Boards, Committees, and Commissions</b>						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission		X			X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		Received no data in FY 2014
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

**FY 2014**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		Received no data in FY 2014
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board		X			X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission		X			X	
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education

**FY 2014**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES</b>						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	Does not report to IAWG
State Justice Institute		X			X	Received no data for FY 2014
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Received no data in FY 2014
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
United States Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		Received no data for FY 2014
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

---

## APPENDIX D: NON-U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM SPONSORS

The federally sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities. These exchanges are typically one-way, with foreign participants coming to the United States.

Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training, whether it is an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor, or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor. The non-U.S. Government (USG) sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately furthers U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.<sup>11</sup> For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by ECA, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences, among others.<sup>12</sup> These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, instruct, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. However, the annual inventory does not include information on nongovernmental organizations' programs that are not designated by government organizations.

---

<sup>11</sup> The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines a U.S. Government "partner" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

<sup>12</sup> The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et seq. which is also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.



---

Since August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on F and M student visas, and the J visa that is used for exchange programs sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.<sup>13</sup> SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time those students and visitors receive their visa documentation until the end of their U.S.-based programs.

Because all participant data is maintained electronically, the federal government is able to capture up-to-date information on all exchange visitor programs and their participants nearly instantly. SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that exist.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.<sup>14</sup>

### **Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories**

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for designation status in more than one category. Many sponsors hold designations in multiple categories. Below is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of nongovernment designated sponsors for each category as of September 30, 2014.

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) selects prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to sponsor physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.<sup>15</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants 2,313. Number of designated sponsors: 1.

- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 26 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.<sup>16</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 15,802. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 15.

- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, teachers and other individuals with specialized skills at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be

---

<sup>13</sup> Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov//sevis>.

<sup>14</sup> The information contained in this report is extracted from SEVIS, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

<sup>15</sup> See regulations for alien physician exchanges at 22 CFR 62.27.

<sup>16</sup> See regulations for au pair exchanges at 22 CFR 62.31. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search/?program=Au%20Pair>.

---

placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.<sup>17</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,795. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 23.

- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institutions or participate in a student internship program which fulfills the student's academic study. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.<sup>18</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Students – 49,881; Student Interns – 3,510. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Students – 715; Student Interns – 189.

- *Intern exchange* – Foreign university students or recent foreign university graduates participate in a structured and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the interns' knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 23,237. Number of designated sponsors: 74.<sup>19</sup>

- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions for a maximum of five years.<sup>20</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor – 1,224; Research scholar – 35,238. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Professor – 372; Research scholar – 688.

- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.<sup>21</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 23,250. Number of active nongovernment designated sponsors: 73.

- *Short-term scholar exchange* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-

---

<sup>17</sup> See regulations for camp counselor exchanges at 22 CFR 62.30. Additional pertinent information is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

<sup>18</sup> See regulations for college and university student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/college-and-university-student>.

<sup>19</sup> See regulations for intern programs at 22 CFR 62.22. Additional pertinent information is located at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/intern>.

<sup>20</sup> See regulations for professor and research scholars at 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/professor-and-research-scholar>.

<sup>21</sup> See regulations for secondary school student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

---

secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions.<sup>22</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 20,493. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 634.

- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.<sup>23</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 486. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 98.

- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to experience U.S. culture and work in jobs that are seasonal or temporary in nature in the United States during their summer break between academic years for up to 4 months.<sup>24</sup> Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment.<sup>25</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 89,447. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 53.

- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.<sup>26</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,152. Number of designated sponsors: 50.

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors who are foreign university graduates with at least one year of prior related work experience in their occupational field acquired outside the United States or five years of work experience in their occupational field acquired outside the United States have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.<sup>27</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants 10,202. Number of designated sponsors: 80.

---

<sup>22</sup>See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges at 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/short-term-scholar>.

<sup>23</sup>See regulations for specialist exchanges at 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/specialist>.

<sup>24</sup>Summer break may vary with the country/region and hemisphere. It typically runs May through August in the northern hemisphere.

<sup>25</sup>See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges at 22 CFR 62.32. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>. The numbers for the 12-month Summer Work/Travel Pilot Program with Australia and New Zealand are also included.

<sup>26</sup>See regulations for teacher exchanges at 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

<sup>27</sup>See regulations for the trainee category at 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>. Current program sponsors are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search>.

---

## **APPENDIX E: PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	399	8,264	8,663
Brunei	45	530	575
Cambodia	281	89,534	89,815
China	1,791	10,354	12,145
Cook Islands	0	21	21
East Asia and Pacific Regional	32	285	317
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	0	1	1
East Timor	18	2,613	2,631
Fiji	101	1,200	1,301
French Polynesia	1	0	1
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	104	73	177
Indonesia	540	70,966	71,506
Japan	936	15,119	16,055
Kiribati	0	14	14
Korea (North)	0	1	1
Korea (South)	691	2,843	3,534
Laos	29	7,410	7,439
Macau	5	1	6
Malaysia	188	1,291	1,479
Marshall Islands	17	288	305
Micronesia, Federated States of	43	26	69
Mongolia	262	6,310	6,572
Myanmar (Burma)	171	10,321	10,492
Nauru	0	5	5
New Caledonia	1	1	2
New Zealand	138	10,625	10,763
Niue	0	1	1
Palau	9	21	30
Papua New Guinea	4	241	245
Philippines	415	96,765	97,180
Pitcairn Islands	0	37	37
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	26	487	513
Singapore	144	2,065	2,209
Solomon Islands	0	26	26
Taiwan	329	2,901	3,230
Thailand	386	5,550	5,936
Tonga	40	29	69
Tuvalu	0	18	18
Vanuatu	59	17	76
Vietnam	120	10,052	10,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>356,306</b>	<b>363,631</b>

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	207	3,513	3,720
Azerbaijan	102	395	497
Belarus	24	370	394
Eurasia Regional	20	124	144
Georgia	315	12,005	12,320
Kazakhstan	125	2,659	2,784
Kyrgyzstan	181	13,829	14,010
Moldova	207	4,240	4,447
Russia	638	25,424	26,062
Tajikistan	109	19,786	19,895
Turkmenistan	18	925	943
Ukraine	136	7,287	7,423
Uzbekistan	51	1,533	1,584
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>92,090</b>	<b>94,223</b>

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	218	3,641	3,859
Andorra	7	3	10
Austria	302	208	510
Belgium	132	583	715
Bosnia-Herzegovina	163	2,647	2,810
Bulgaria	132	1,395	1,527
Croatia	111	703	814
Cyprus	56	58	114
Czech Republic	185	2,864	3,049
Denmark	106	470	576
Eastern Europe Regional	22	588	610
Estonia	104	227	331
Europe Unspecified	0	60	60
European Union	5	62	67
Finland	58	172	230
France	405	1,322	1,727
Germany	4,696	7,340	12,036
Greece	109	548	657
Greenland	1	0	1
Hungary	85	862	947
Iceland	30	48	78
Ireland	63	610	673
Isle of Man	0	2	2
Italy	234	985	1,219
Kosovo	244	2,314	2,558
Latvia	99	1,767	1,866
Lithuania	151	3,814	3,965
Luxembourg	10	10	20
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	180	2,455	2,635
Malta	49	748	797
Monaco	1	7	8
NATO	0	310	310
Netherlands	143	1,075	1,218
Norway	145	1,903	2,048
Poland	102	4,299	4,401
Portugal	52	152	204
Romania	132	1,355	1,487
Serbia and Montenegro	694	8,962	9,656
Slovakia	37	533	570
Slovenia	74	13,170	13,244
Spain	369	562	931
Sweden	76	402	478
Switzerland	159	3,340	3,499
Turkey	388	1,517	1,905
United Kingdom	363	1,384	1,747
Western Europe Regional	58	2	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>75,479</b>	<b>86,229</b>

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	75	2,259	2,334
Bahrain	53	2,858	2,911
Egypt	72	195,139	195,211
Iran	0	97	97
Iraq	94	3,654	3,748
Israel	162	3,328	3,490
Jordan	387	26,611	26,998
Kuwait	29	725	754
Lebanon	16	12,394	12,410
Libya	1	172	173
Morocco	734	4,876	5,610
Near East Regional	21	53	74
Near East Unspecified	0	33	33
Oman	112	798	910
Qatar	79	3,902	3,981
Saudi Arabia	145	5,293	5,438
Syria	0	81	81
Tunisia	30	1,467	1,497
United Arab Emirates	83	1,255	1,338
West Bank and Gaza	45	23,281	23,326
Yemen	10	800	810
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>289,076</b>	<b>291,224</b>



## FY 2014 Participants by Country

### Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	456	394	850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>850</b>

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	667	114,941	115,608
Bangladesh	147	1,083,764	1,083,911
Bhutan	5	34	39
India	570	19,146	19,716
Maldives	9	831	840
Nepal	125	205,351	205,476
Pakistan	163	33,638	33,801
South Asia Regional	5	2	7
Sri Lanka	84	7,701	7,785
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,465,408</b>	<b>1,467,183</b>

## FY 2014 Participants by Country

### Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	9	288	297
Benin	132	431	563
Botswana	203	1,680	1,883
Burkina Faso	117	58,612	58,729
Burundi	3	1,269	1,272
Cameroon	213	447	660
Cape Verde	5	454	459
Central African Republic	3	12	15
Chad	0	272	272
Comoros	0	50	50
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	183	196
Cote d'Ivoire	18	692	710
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	22,413	22,425
Djibouti	5	455	460
Equatorial Guinea	8	12	20
Eritrea	0	16	16
Ethiopia	259	41,574	41,833
Gabon	9	149	158
Gambia, The	77	98	175
Ghana	245	38,863	39,108
Guinea	116	805	921
Guinea-Bissau	6	9	15
Kenya	65	308,171	308,236
Lesotho	82	1,102	1,184
Liberia	121	11,247	11,368
Madagascar	162	19,010	19,172
Malawi	144	29,332	29,476
Mali	15	4,195	4,210
Mauritania	11	407	418
Mauritius	18	113	131
Mayotte	0	83	83
Mozambique	229	4,728	4,957
Namibia	155	5,072	5,227
Niger	4	477	481
Nigeria	38	183,376	183,414
Rwanda	170	59,032	59,202
Sao Tome and Principe	2	50	52
Senegal	415	6,569	6,984
Seychelles	0	27	27
Sierra Leone	102	117	219
Somalia	0	4,281	4,281
South Africa	368	10,764	11,132
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	68	360	428
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	0	14	14
Sudan	33	2,340	2,373
Swaziland	89	1,732	1,821
Tanzania	379	2,473	2,852
Togo	92	326	418
Uganda	216	38,720	38,936

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Western Sahara	0	1	1
Zambia	282	913	1,195
Zimbabwe	23	161	184
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>863,977</b>	<b>868,713</b>

# FY 2014 Participants by Country

## Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anquilla	1	5	6
Antigua and Barbuda	0	224	224
Argentina	209	16,264	16,473
Aruba	0	1	1
Bahamas	26	954	980
Barbados	30	7,931	7,961
Belize	55	691	746
Bermuda	6	14	20
Bolivia	69	917	986
Brazil	454	2,632	3,086
British West Indies	1	4	5
Canada	321	3,234	3,555
Caribbean Regional	81	92	173
Cayman Islands	0	4	4
Chile	255	21,080	21,335
Colombia	299	85,790	86,089
Costa Rica	391	3,567	3,958
Cuba	10	15	25
Dominica	5	97	102
Dominican Republic	260	3,633	3,893
Ecuador	214	1,211	1,425
El Salvador	149	55,733	55,882
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	2	17	19
Grenada	2	224	226
Guatemala	156	42,076	42,232
Guyana	66	123	189
Haiti	22	10,882	10,904
Honduras	96	21,763	21,859
Jamaica	96	3,268	3,364
Mexico	936	85,970	86,906
Montserrat	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	3	163	166
Nicaragua	208	14,154	14,362
Panama	309	2,100	2,409
Paraguay	282	4,791	5,073
Peru	364	14,997	15,361
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	78	78
St. Lucia	3	694	697
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	28	28
Suriname	16	390	406
Trinidad and Tobago	149	961	1,110
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	1	3
Uruguay	59	607	666
Venezuela	8	198	206
Virgin Islands,British	0	14	14
Western Hemisphere Regional	130	431	561
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>408,025</b>	<b>413,770</b>

## APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACS</b>	- Advanced Computing Section	<b>CLDP</b>	- Commercial Law Development Program
<b>ACSS</b>	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies	<b>CRA</b>	- Community Reinvestment Act
<b>ADA</b>	- Americans with Disabilities Act	<b>CRPD</b>	- Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities
<b>AEECA</b>	- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	<b>CSOSA</b>	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
<b>AF</b>	- Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>CSP</b>	- Community Supervision Program
<b>AFRICOM</b>	- Africa Command	<b>CTFP</b>	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>CWD</b>	- Conventional Weapons Destructions
<b>ANESA</b>	- Africa, Near East and South Asia	<b>DAIK</b>	- German Archaeological Institute Cairo
<b>AORC</b>	- American Overseas Research Centers	<b>DDRA</b>	- Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program
<b>APCSS</b>	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	<b>DEA</b>	- Drug Enforcement Administration
<b>APEC</b>	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>DFG</b>	- German Research Foundation
<b>APTA</b>	- American Public Transportation Association	<b>DG/EAC</b>	- Directorate General for Education and Culture
<b>ASEAN</b>	- Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>DHS</b>	- Department of Homeland Security
<b>ASP</b>	- Analytical Services Program	<b>DIAP</b>	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program
<b>ATA</b>	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	<b>DKIAPCSS</b>	- Daniel K. Inouye Asian Pacific Center for Security Studies
<b>ATBCB</b>	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	<b>DOC</b>	- Department of Commerce
<b>BBG</b>	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	<b>DOD</b>	- Department of Defense
<b>BEA</b>	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>DOE</b>	- Department of Energy
<b>BFP</b>	- Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program	<b>DOI</b>	- Department of the Interior
<b>BLS</b>	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>DOJ</b>	- Department of Justice
<b>BRD</b>	- Bycatch Reduction Devices	<b>DOL</b>	- Department of Labor
<b>BTS</b>	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	<b>DOS</b>	- Department of State
<b>CART</b>	- Communication Access Realtime Translation	<b>DOT</b>	- Department of Transportation
<b>CBOC</b>	- Community-based Outpatient Clinics	<b>DRBC</b>	- Delaware River Basin Commission
<b>CBP</b>	- Customs and Border Protection	<b>DS</b>	- Diplomatic Security
<b>CDC</b>	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>EA</b>	- Eurasia
<b>CGH</b>	- Center for Global Health	<b>EAP</b>	- East Asia and Pacific
<b>CIAT</b>	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration	<b>ECA</b>	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
<b>CIO</b>	- Chief Information Officer	<b>EAPSI</b>	- East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes
<b>CITES</b>	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species	<b>ECFMG</b>	- Educational Commission for Medical Graduates
		<b>EE</b>	- Europe, Eurasia

---

<b>EEF</b>	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	<b>HSI-FL</b>	- HSI Forensic Laboratory
<b>EERE</b>	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	<b>HSS</b>	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security
<b>EEZ</b>	- Exclusive Economic Zone	<b>IAEA</b>	- International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>EIA</b>	- Energy Information Administration	<b>IAF</b>	- Inter-American Foundation
<b>E-IMET</b>	- Expanded International Military Education and Training	<b>IAWG</b>	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
<b>EPA</b>	- Environmental Protection Agency	<b>ICAP</b>	- International Cooperation and Assistance Program
<b>ERDS</b>	- Environmental Radiation Detection Station	<b>ICE</b>	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
<b>ESF</b>	- Economic Support Fund	<b>ICITAP</b>	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
<b>EUR</b>	- Europe	<b>ICN</b>	- International Competition Network
<b>EURATOM</b>	- European Atomic Energy Community	<b>ICPEN</b>	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network
<b>FAA</b>	- Foreign Assistance Act	<b>ICRP</b>	- International Committee on Radiological Protection
<b>FAA</b>	- Federal Aviation Administration	<b>IDES</b>	- Integrated Disability Evaluation System
<b>FAO</b>	- Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>IEA</b>	- International Energy Agency
<b>FAS</b>	- Foreign Agricultural Service	<b>IFLE</b>	- International and Foreign Language Education Service
<b>FBI</b>	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	<b>IFPCU</b>	- Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit
<b>FCC</b>	- Federal Communications Commission	<b>IIP</b>	- Office of International Information Programs
<b>FDA</b>	- Food and Drug Administration	<b>ILA</b>	- Intermittent Legal Advisors
<b>FDIC</b>	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	<b>ILAB</b>	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
<b>FEC</b>	- Federal Election Commission	<b>IMET</b>	- International Military Education and Training
<b>FEDS</b>	- Federal Exchanges Data System	<b>IMF</b>	- International Monetary Fund
<b>FERC</b>	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	<b>INL</b>	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
<b>FHWA</b>	- Federal Highway Administration	<b>IOTA</b>	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
<b>FIPSE</b>	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	<b>IPEEC</b>	- International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation
<b>FISMA</b>	- Federal Information Security Management Act	<b>IRENA</b>	- International Renewable Energy Agency
<b>FMCS</b>	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	<b>IRES</b>	- International Research Experiences for Students
<b>FMCSA</b>	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	<b>IRFP</b>	- International Research Fellowship Program
<b>FMF</b>	- Foreign Military Financing Program	<b>IRS</b>	- Internal Revenue Service
<b>FMS</b>	- Foreign Military Sales Program	<b>IT</b>	- Information Technology
<b>FRA</b>	- Federal Railroad Administration	<b>ITC</b>	- International Technical Cooperation
<b>FRC</b>	- Financial Reporting Center	<b>IUU</b>	- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
<b>FSA</b>	- Financial Supervisory Authority	<b>IVLP</b>	- International Visitor Leadership Program
<b>FTA</b>	- Foreign Technical Assistance	<b>IVP</b>	- International Visitors Program
<b>FTC</b>	- Federal Trade Commission	<b>LCTLs</b>	- Less Community Taught Languages
<b>FY</b>	- Fiscal Year	<b>MCC</b>	- Millennium Challenge Corporation
<b>GAO</b>	- Government Accountability Office	<b>MECEA</b>	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
<b>GCC</b>	- Geographic Combatant Commanders	<b>MENA</b>	- Middle East/North African
<b>GCMC</b>	- George C. Marshall Center	<b>MET/MTT</b>	- Mobile Educating and Training Teams
<b>GDP</b>	- Gross Domestic Product	<b>MMC</b>	- Marine Mammal Commission
<b>GEF</b>	- Global Environment Facility	<b>MIUSA</b>	- Mobility International USA
<b>GFDL</b>	- Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory	<b>MoES</b>	- Ministry of Earth Sciences
<b>GO</b>	- Project Global Officers	<b>MOET</b>	- Ministry of Education and Training
<b>GPA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	<b>MOST</b>	- Ministry of Science and Technology
<b>GROW</b>	- Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide	<b>MOU</b>	- Memorandum of Understanding
<b>GTU</b>	- Global Training Unit		
<b>HABs</b>	- Harmful Algal Blooms		
<b>HEA</b>	- Higher Education Act		
<b>HETA</b>	- Headquarters Experience and Technical Assistance		
<b>HHS</b>	- Department of Health and Human Services		
<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
<b>HSI</b>	- Homeland Security Investigations		

---

<b>MSIs</b>	- Minority-Serving Institutions	<b>PACOM</b>	- Pacific Command
<b>MSPB</b>	- Merit Systems Protection Board	<b>PC</b>	- Peace Corps
<b>NACUA</b>	- National Association of College and University Attorneys	<b>PD</b>	- Public Diplomacy
<b>NARA</b>	- National Archives and Records Administration	<b>PIRE</b>	- Partnership in International Research and Education
<b>NAS</b>	- National Academy of Sciences	<b>PME</b>	- Professional Military Education
<b>NCA</b>	- National Cemetery Administration	<b>PPPs</b>	- Prohibited Personnel Practices
<b>NCEP</b>	- National Centers for Environmental Predictions	<b>PSA</b>	- Pretrial Services Agency
<b>NCDE</b>	- National Clearinghouse on Disability and Exchange	<b>RD&amp;D</b>	- Research and Development and Demonstration
<b>NCUSCR</b>	- National Committee on U.S.-China Relations	<b>RERF</b>	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation
<b>NEA</b>	- Near East Asia	<b>RITA</b>	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration
<b>NEH</b>	- National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>RLA</b>	- Resident Legal Advisors
<b>NESA</b>	- Near East-South Asia	<b>RMCC</b>	- Radiation Measurements Cross-Calibration
<b>NESDIS</b>	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	<b>RPO</b>	- Regional Processing Offices
<b>NETL</b>	- National Energy Technology Laboratory	<b>SA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad
<b>NGO</b>	- Nongovernmental Organization	<b>SA</b>	- South Asia
<b>NGS</b>	- National Geodetic Survey	<b>SAIs</b>	- Supreme Audit Institutions
<b>NIST</b>	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	<b>SBA</b>	- Small Business Administration
<b>NMFS</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service	<b>SEVIS</b>	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
<b>NOAA</b>	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	<b>SIT</b>	- Standards in Trade
<b>NPS</b>	- National Park Service	<b>SSA</b>	- Social Security Administration
<b>NRC</b>	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission	<b>SSI</b>	- Supplemental Security Income
<b>NRPC</b>	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	<b>STEMM</b>	- Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine
<b>NSEP</b>	- National Security Education Program	<b>TED</b>	- Turtle Excluder Devices
<b>NSF</b>	- National Science Foundation	<b>TIFA</b>	- Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement
<b>NSRS</b>	- National Spatial Reference System	<b>TOPS</b>	- Topical Outreach Program Series
<b>NTC</b>	- National Training Center	<b>TOT</b>	- Training-of-Trainers
<b>NTIA</b>	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<b>TRF</b>	- Tactical Response Force
<b>NTSB</b>	- National Transportation Safety Board	<b>TRI</b>	- International Training Section
<b>NWS</b>	- National Weather Service	<b>TYF</b>	- Ten Year Framework on Energy and Environment
<b>OAR</b>	- Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	<b>UAE</b>	- United Arab Emirates
<b>OCC</b>	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	<b>UCLA</b>	- University of California, Los Angeles
<b>OCIO</b>	- Office of the Chief Information Officer	<b>UNSCEAR</b>	- United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
<b>OECD</b>	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	<b>USAID</b>	- United States Agency for International Development
<b>OGA</b>	- Office of Global Affairs	<b>U.S.C.</b>	- United States Code
<b>OGE</b>	- Office of Government Ethics	<b>USCCR</b>	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
<b>OIA</b>	- Office of International Affairs	<b>USCG</b>	- United States Coast Guard
<b>OIP</b>	- Office of International Programs	<b>USCGA</b>	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
<b>OJT</b>	- On-the-Job Training	<b>USD/P</b>	- Undersecretary of Defense for Policy
<b>OPDAT</b>	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training	<b>USDA</b>	- Department of Agriculture
<b>OSD</b>	- Office of the Secretary of Defense	<b>USED</b>	- Department of Education
<b>OSFI</b>	- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	<b>USFS</b>	- United States Forest Service
<b>OST</b>	- Office of the Secretary	<b>USG</b>	- United States Government
<b>OWLC</b>	- Open World Leadership Center	<b>USGS</b>	- U.S. Geological Survey
		<b>USPS</b>	- United States Postal Service
		<b>USPTO</b>	- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
		<b>USSOCOM</b>	- U.S. South Command
		<b>USTTI</b>	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
		<b>VA</b>	- Department of Veterans Affairs
		<b>VACO</b>	- Veterans Affairs Central Office



---

**VBA** - Veterans Benefits Administration  
**VEF** - Vietnam Education Foundation  
**VHA** - Veterans Health Administration  
**VOA** - Voice of America  
**VSOP** - VetSuccess on Campus  
**VSP** - Visiting Scholar Program  
**WJPC** - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric  
Defense Studies  
**WMO** - World Meteorological Organization  
**WWICS** - Woodrow Wilson International Center  
for Scholars  
**YALI** - Young African Leaders Initiative  
**YSEALI** - Young Southeast Asian  
Leadership Initiative